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Volume 150 No. 17 October 21, 1946

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 150 No. 17 New York 7, N. Y. October 21, 1946

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Soda Ash Increased To Aluminum Industry

OPD Washington Bureau

The soda ash industry will supply manufacturers of aluminum with the same percentage of their essential needs as supplied to other essential users of soda ash. That, in substance, is what the soda ash section of the Chlorine-Alkali Industry Advisory Committee promised the Civilian Production Administration at a meeting held October 17.

The industry has agreed to furnish 165,000 tons of soda ash yearly to the aluminum makers so that more aluminum can be produced for veteran housing. The amount specified is 45,000 tons more than the aluminum industry is getting at present.

Officials of the government agency estimate the increased soda ash tonnage will allow the aluminum industry to operate at 85 percent of its total capacity.

The meeting was a continuation of one held a week earlier when CPA urged the industry spokesmen to allocate more soda ash to the aluminum industry on voluntary basis, and indicated that if soda ash producers did not do this a governmental control might be established. CPA feels that the industry's decision obviates any allocation control.

Fertilizer Control Official Association Formed

The Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials was organized in Washington last week during the annual meeting of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

D. S. Coltrane, Assistant Agriculture Commissioner from North Carolina, was elected president of the new group, and Allen B. Lemon, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the California Department of Agriculture, was named vice-president. H. R. Walls, chief chemist of the Feed and Fertilizer Inspection Service, College Park, Md., was elected secretary-treasurer.

The object of the association is "to promote uniform and effective legislation, definitions, rulings and enforcement of laws relating to the control of sale and distribution of mixed fertilizers and feeding materials in North America."

Membership in the association consists of officers charged by law with the active execution of laws regulating the sale of commercial fertilizers and fertilizer materials; deputies as designated by control officials, and research workers employed by State, Dominion or Federal agencies who are engaged in the investigation of fertilizers.

A "proposed model state fertilizer (control) bill" was prepared by a special committee of fertilizer control officials and a committee of the American Society of Agronomy. Copies of the bill may be obtained from the American Plant Food Council, 817 Barr Building, Washington 6, D. C.

Soda Ash Production Units Approved by CPA

Construction of new factories for the production of soda ash, detergents and paper products has been approved by the Civilian Production Administration's facilities review committee on appeals from field decisions and policy matters.

The Solvay Process Company will build a $460,000 plant at Detroit for the production of soda ash and the Wyandotte Chemical Company will build a similar plant at Wyandotte, Mich, at a cost of $459,000.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been given permission to build a $556,800 detergent plant at Deepwater, N. J., and the International Paper Company, New York, has had approved its plans for a $388,000 plant at Palmer, N. Y.

The agency also announced that the Bakelite Corporation would spend $1,950,000 for construction of a vinylite film plant at Ottawa, Ill., approval for which had previously been granted.

Rejoins Mallinckrodt

John R. Ruhoff, recently released as Colonel in the Corps of Engineers, has rejoined the staff of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, as technical director. Dr. Ruhoff was awarded the Legion of Merit for his work with the Manhattan District in connection with the development of the atomic bomb. Previous to his four years in the Army he had initiated work on ultra pure uranium compounds at Mallinckrodt, where he was in charge of inorganic research from 1937 to 1942.

Trade Assn Executives Elect Officers

James L. Fri, president of the Upholstery & Drapery Fabric Manufacturers' Association, New York, was recently elected president of the American Trade Association Executives at the group's twenty-seventh annual meeting in Cleveland. The following vice-presidents were elected:—

Walter S. Doxsey, president, American Steel Warehouse Association; R. W. Elton, executive vice-president, National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association; King Hoagland, secretary and treasurer, Institute of Carpet Manufacturers of America; Miss Minita Westcott, secretary, Mirror Manufacturers' Association, and Carl S. Whittier, secretary, Last Manufacturers' Association. Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, was elected treasurer.

Presidential Research Board To Coordinate Nation's Work

OPD Washington Bureau

In a move to improve and intensify research by the government, and to coordinate Federal research with that conducted throughout the nation by private enterprise, President Truman last week established the Presidential Research Board, with Reconversion Director John R. Steelman as chairman.

The Presidential order directs Mr. Steelman to prepare a report of his findings with respect to the Federal research program and his recommendations for providing coordination and improved efficiency therein; his findings with respect to non-federal research, development and training activities; a statement of the inter-relationship of federal and non-federal research and development, and his recommendations for planning, administering and staffing federal research facilities of the nation are used most effectively in the national interest.

The President termed himself "concerned over the current shortage of scientific personnel" and asked that a careful inquiry be made into this phase of the research program.

The order, however, noted that the national income sets definite limits on the part the government can play in research, but laid the groundwork for a general plan designed to insure that Federal scientific research will "promote the most effective allocation of research resources between universities, research foundations, industry and the government." There must be no duplication, overlapping or inefficiency to hamper research, Mr. Truman said.

Serving with Mr. Steelman on the board are the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, the Federal Loan Administrator, the Federal Security Administrator, the Federal Works Administrator, the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, the chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aerounautics, and the director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

The President stated that the nation has a vast reservoir of war-accelerated technological developments which must be applied speeding and effectively to the problems of peace. Stepping up of productivity in both industry and agriculture, creation of new farm and factory products and the advancement of medical science, were listed as primary objectives of the new order.

Alien Property Office Terminated October 14

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Alien Property Custodian, which seized enemy property valued at $30,000,000 during the war, was ended October 14 by an executive order issued by President Truman. Remaining duties of the office will be the responsibility of the Attorney General.

The action of the President followed the visit of James E. Markham, Alien Property Custodian, to the White House for the purpose of tendering his resignation and submitting a report. The report showed that the office, as transferred to the Justice Department, had direct or indirect control over assets valued at nearly $500,000,000. Included were 45,000 patents and inventions and approximately 500,000 copyrights.

A second executive order established the Office for Emergency Management of the Philippine Alien Property Administration to be headed by a Philippine Alien Property Administrator, who will be appointed at a later date. He will assume control of all property held by the Alien Property Custodian in the Philippines.

Donald C. Cook, executive assistant to the Attorney General, has been appointed acting head of the Office of Alien Property in the Department of Justice.

Materials Handling Exposition Scheduled

The first national Materials Handling Exposition will be held at the Public Auditorium, Cleveland, January 14-17. Earl I. Burke, manager of shipping for the Republic Steel Company, heads the exposition's policy committee.

Labor Relations

Mitchell M. Shipman
Labor-Management Consultant

More About Preparations for Collective Bargaining

Many establishments do not have definite wage administration. It goes without much explaining that the description of job content and the evaluation of the relative difficulties of the job are of prime importance to management. This is true, even if it is not made in preparation for collective bargaining. If, in addition, management makes a determination of the price of labor in the labor market and from that draws up a wage and salary schedule, it may make a planned appraisal of an individual worker's performance. From these data, it may then apply the scale of pay systematically.

Wage administration does not concern iself with the setting of standards or the content of the jobs. These are responsibilities of other departments of functions. They are operational. Wage administration does not consider the staff and line relationships, either. It does go into the study of output standards and it does set the amounts of extra pay for achievements that are measured and standardized. Wage administration is also a scientific way to develop cordial and friendly relations with other establishments and other members of the industry. At the same time, neither need divulge any secrets or particular intraplant arrangements.

There are two phases. The first is alignment of wages, or rather jobs, in other plants in the same and in different industries. It is not necessary to have an elaborate list of jobs at all. It is necessary only to have certain common and almost universal jobs. Most plants will have maintenance workers of some kind, and in the chemical industries this is almost standard. Nearly all have what have been called custodial jobs. Select ten or fifteen jobs, as the case may be—and the fewer the better. Make a chart of the rates in your own plant for reference, and group your jobs by degrees of difficulty. Beginning with common labor, give it a specified grading for difficulty, say 2 or 3. Let us say the janitor gets 2, and the watchman 1. Up on the other end of the scale, the chemical operator might be graded 20 or 25.

Getting Average Rates

All jobs by difficulties will fall into these groups. All you have to do is to select your own specified jobs which are representative of your scale of difficulty, and send out a mail request to a limited number of selected firms and ask for the average rates (straight time hourly) for each of the occupations you have described. The response will be generous, for most firms can supply this information for

—Continued on page 60

Latin-American Trade Conferences Arranged

A series of business conferences on Latin American problems has been arranged by the Pan-American Society of New England in collaboration with a dozen or more trade and educational groups of that era. These conferences will be held weekly at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 28 Newbury street, Boston 16.

A preliminary general meeting was held October 18; and the general meeting is scheduled for October 25. The schedule of subsequent conferences is as follows:—

November 1, Mexico.
November 8, Colombia.
November 15, Brazil.
November 22, Central American countries.
November 29, River Plate countries.
December 6, West coast countries.
December 13, West coast and Venezuela.
December 20, round-table conference.

Particulars of participation may be got from the Pan-American Society of New England, 75 Newbury street, Boston 16.

H.B.Caldwell Resigns From Plant Food Council

Resignation of Harry B. Caldwell as secretary-treasurer of the American Plant Food Council, to accept a position as executive-secretary of the newly-formed North Carolina Good Health Association, with offices in Durham, N. C., according to Clifton A. Woodrum, president of the council.

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OPD Price Index

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Oct. 17, 1946	Oct. 10, 1946	Oct. 19, 1945
143.3	141.5	133.8

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Three markets abided last week—and the greatest of these was Botanicals with price burst that sent that market index up 18.4 points. The others were Oils, Fats and Waxes—up 4.0 points, and Protective Coatings—up 0.9 points. The decline of 0.3 points in Essential Oils meant little in the driving rise of prices last week.

Prices were higher on belladonna leaves and root, black pepper futures, bleached shellace, clove oil, crude and refined coconut oil, copra, and crude soybean oil. Also, cumin seed from India, Persia, and Syrian cumin seed, fish meal and scrap, mustard seed from Denmark and Montana, neroli oil from Haiti, and zinc oxide pigment.

Prices were lower on anise from Argentina, bergamot oil from Italy, cantharides from China laurel leaves from Turkey, and lavandin oil. Also, No. 3 chalky and refined carnauba wax, ouricury wax, penicillin, poppy seed from Sweden, T. N. and superfine shellac and sage from Dalmatia.

Monsanto Strike Ended At Three Plants

Monsanto Chemical Company workers at the Queeny plant, St. Louis, Mo., returned to work October 15 following approval of a settlement of a four-month-old strike between the company and American Federation of Labor Chemical Workers Union, Local 16.

Approximately 1,200 production employees, members of Local 12, at the company's Monsanto, Ill., plant returned to work October 16 following ratification of the agreement the previous night. The settlement also was approved by about 800 workers in the company's Everett, Mass., plant.

The new contract calls for a wage increase of eight cents an hour, regular pay for six specified holidays a year when those holidays are not worked; double pay for holiday work; maintenance of union membership as of last June 12 without an escape clause, and recommendations by the company to each new employee that he become a member of the union. In addition, the company agreed to a union request for company check-off of dues, fines and assessments, and to continue negotiations for a closed shop.

Sugar Diversion Control Tightened by U.S.

The Department of Agriculture has amended War Food Order No. 51 to aid in controlling the diversion of sugar cane from the production of rationed sugars to the production of unrationed syrups and molasses. This amendment plus a recent change in WFO No. 7 should result in the recovery of approximately 100,000 tons more sugar from the 1946 crop than would be produced without the controls, according to the department.

The order limits the production of edible syrups and molasses in any marketing year to the annual average of the manufacturer's production for any three marketing years during the period October 1, 1941-September 30, 1946. 100,000 gallons, whichever is greater.

Magnesium Plant Offered by WAA

The War Assets Administration has announced that biddings for the purchase or lease of a government owned magnesium plant in Spokane, Wash., will close December 2. The plant has a rated capacity of 48,000,000 pounds of magnesium and an equal amount forrocilicon annually. A 330 acre dolamite quary adjacent to the plant is included in the offer.

Spice Stocks Allocation Ended by IEFC in London

World allocation of spices was ended late last week by the International Emergency Food Council at London. This action frees India pepper and West Indies mace and nutmeg from international allocation control and throws them on a free market. The action also brought the era of world allocation of all spice crops to a close.

OPA Revises Automatic Repricing Formulas

OPD Washington Bureau

To avoid inequitable adjustments in ceiling prices on products covered by the automatic repricing formula recently provided for "hardship" relief in thirty-three minor industries, the Office of Price Administration has made a change in the accounting period to be used when a substantial shift has occurred since 1945 in the sales volume of individual products made by one firm.

The change, effective October 23, provides that the firm's most recent quarterly statement shall be used as the basis for the adjustment instead of 1945 calendar year figures.

Among those covered by the formula at the manufacturing or processing level are manufacturers of vulcanized vegetable oil; molded, extruded, lathe-cut and chemically-blown sponge mechanical rubber goods; fiber cans and fiber drums and flavored syrups.

Dr. Whitney Receives Research Medal

International co-operation among scientists may be the forerunner of world peace, Dr. Willis R. Whitney, organizer and first director of the General Electric Company's Research Laboratory, stated in Rye, N. Y., last week as he received the Industrial Research Institute Medal for his pioneer work.

The medal, conferred for the first time, was presented by H. W. Graham, senior past president of the institute. He said that Dr. Whitney was honored for his outstanding contributions to the field of industrial research as a distinguished scientist, a pioneer in the organized application of science to industrial technology and a beloved and inspiring leader of men.

Soybean Clearance Certificates Unnecessary

A certificate of subsidy clearance is no longer required when clearing export shipments of crude and refined soybean oil, the Department of Commerce announced last week.

APMA Combined Contact Committee Meeting Off

The combined contact committee meeting, scheduled to be held at the Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., October 21 and 22, has been cancelled because of the hotel strike situation there, according to an announcement sent members of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association by Dr. Frank B. Fisk, chairman of APMA's Contact Committee. It is hoped that the meeting may be rescheduled.

Agar and Menthol Imported from Japan

OPD Washington Bureau

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced that its subsidiary, the U. S. Commercial Company, has received from Japan 460 bales of agar of 132 pounds net per bale, 441 cases of refined menthol crystals of 60 pounds net per case, 160 cases of refined camphor tablets of 50 kilos net per case, and 140 cases of refined camphor powder of 50 kilos net per case.

These products were imported from Japan to the United States pursuant to arrangements entered into between the U. S. Commercial Company, the Department of State, the War Department and the Supreme Commander, Allied Powers (SCAP) to handle Japanese exports.

The ager has been graded by the Japanese Agar-Agar Exporter's Association as strip No. 1, fair average quality. Examination and confirmation of the grade and quality will be made by experts from the trade to be selected by the U. S. Commercial Company.

The foregoing Japanese products will be sold on a sealed bid basis to the highest bidders. The agar will be sold in lots of approximately 20 bales with a maximum of three lots to any one bidder. The menthol erystals, refined camphor tablets and refined camphor powder will each be sold in lots of approximately 25 cases with a maximum of three lots to any one bidder.

Terms and conditions of the sale will be mailed to all persons who make request therefor on or before October 25. Requests should be made to the Marketing Division, U. S. Commercial Company, Washington 25, D. C.

Late Markets

Amyl acetate made from pentane was advanced late last week. Tank-car quantities now stand at 18.1c. per pound; drums, carlots, 19.1c.; less carlots, 20.1c. This was the first price change for a very long period of time.

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders export price has been advanced by a leading factor to 16 cents per pound f.a.s. New York, effective October 16. Deposit on the 150-pound cylinders, sold for export, has been raised to $35 each. Available supply of cylinders has been reported extremely limited.

Cottonseed Oil—Large volume trading was reported in crude oil at 20c. per pound, tankcars, in Valley, with buyers bidding for additional quantities at this price late last week. Offerings, however, were limited.

Corn Oil—Sales of crude corn oil were transacted at 25c. per pound, tankcars, Chicago, basis for nearby delivery. Crushers were offering sparingly and the volume of sales was light.

Soybean Oil—Considerable business was reported in crude oil at 20c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur. The buyers were bidding freely at this figure but sellers were asking from 2c. to 3c. higher.

Bids Wanted

Calcium hypochloride, 49,830 pounds, as required from January 1 through June 30, 1947, Veterans Administration (Washington, D. C.) invitation 30-S, October 24.

Chrome yellow, medium, 15,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Washington, D. C.) invitation BEP-240, October 23.

Copper, annealed, 13,850 pounds, Department of Reclamation (Denver, Col.) invitation 4526-A, October 23.

Cottonseed oil, edible, 1,372,00 pounds, Army Quartermaster (New York City) invitation 34, October 24.

Drugs and chemicals, Veterans Administration (Washington D. C.) invitation A-18, October 29.

Fuel oil, as required from January 11 through June 11, 1947, Treasury Department (Washington D.C.) invitation 9 FO-9341-R, October 31.

Paint, enamel, 11,200 gallons, OCT, Procurement Branch (Washington D. C.) invitation 50, Nobecmer 1; various types, 1,000 gallons, Treasury Department (Washington D. C.) invitation 5B-46180-R, October 24.

Sodium metaphosphate, 155,700 pounds, as required from January 1 through June 30, 1947, Veterans Administration, invitaton 29-S, October 23.

Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, approximately 509,600 pounds, as required from January 1 through June 30, 1947, Veterans Administration (Washington D. C.) invitation 28-S, October 23.

Trisodium phosphate, 128,075 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington D. C.) invitation 32-S, October 28; 1,075 pounds, Army Quartermaster (West Point, N. Y.) invitation 42, October 24.

Pumice stone, powdered, 21,000 pounds, Navy Department (New York City), negotiation 608, part 6, October 17.

Soda ash, 126,250 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington, D. C.) invitation 32-S, October 28.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 150, No. 17, October 21, 1946. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John St., New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription price:—United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and South America, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office, under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1946, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

The situation in Washington last week, following the lifting of price control for meat, typified the much-worn phrase of "chaos out of confusion." However, the majority of quarters were of the opinion that the decontrolling process would be gradual. It appeared that the Office of Price Administration policy will follow that of immediately decontrolling products having no affect on the cost of living. On the whole, definite determination must be given regarding the wage stabilization program of the government and future action and policy of OPA will be materially affected by the stand the administration will adopt on the wage situation.

The attitude of labor towards the control of prices and wages has softened in recent weeks. The lesson learned earlier in the year after the war that the spiral of prices can't be curved if there is not control over wages, is still too clear to have been forgotten this quickly. Business can't live under an economy half control and half free. So its spokesmen are saying that if wage stabilization comes to an end, look for the ending of price controls shortly thereafter.

Rutin Production

Increased demands for rutin and requests from the pharmaceutical industry for information on how to produce it has led the Department of Agriculture to develop a process for year-round production of the drug from the dried buckwheat plant.

In January of this year the department announced that Dr. J. F. Couch of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry had found fresh, green buckwheat to be a practical source of rutin, a substance which has been shown in clinical studies to be of value in reducing increased capillary fragility.

As a result of the new research, manufacturers are no longer faced with the necessity of quickly transporting large quantities of perishable fresh buckwheat plants from the field to the factory nor is it necessary to limit rutin production to the season when green buckwheat is available.

Copper in Milk

Scientists are searching for copper in dry whole milk. Having found it they are seeking means to counteract its harmful effects from this type of food. This program of research, being conducted by the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute of the Armed Forces, at Chicago, under the guidance of the Committee of Food Research, is one of many lines of investigation intended to improve the qualities of food for military feeding.

Dairy products, particularly milk, rank high among the items fed to the military forces. It proved to be invaluable as a morale builder when used in the form of ice cream. For overseas shipment and extended storage it was necessary to provide dairy products in a stable form. Milk was produced as a dry powder and in condensed and evaporated forms. Ice cream is made up as a powdered mix and in a high-solid content paste.

A problem connected with ice cream was the development of oxidative flavors. Whole milk powder, especially after long storage, revealed the same defect. Besides this, most of the dairy products developed a stale flavor after long storage. Chemical tests revealed that salts of copper were to be found in the powdered whole milk, and these copper salts had the effect of causing the powdered milk to lose its flavor, color, and texture, and to lessen its keeping qualities. It was found that one-third of an ounce of copper is sufficient to act as a catalysis in producing changes in the proteins and fats of 10 tons of powdered whole milk.

The Quartermaster Research and Development Branch has placed contracts through its civilian Committee on Food Research with a commercial laboratory to determine the reaction rates between copper and the proteins of dry whole milk; to determine the reaction rates between copper-protein complexes and reducing substances; and to inhibit the copper-induced oxidative rancidity of dry whole milk by the production of copper complexes other than protein. The same institution is also working on a Quartermaster contract to develop a rapid, simple, and direct method for determining the presence of copper in the food.

Pharmacists Aid Veterans

Pharmacists in forty-two states and in the District of Columbia are cooperating with Veterans Administration to furnish drugs prescribed by local physicians for veterans with service-connected disabilities.

To be eligible for the service, veterans must receive prescriptions from private physicians operating under VA's hometown medical care program or from VA-designated or fee basis physicians. In either case, veterans must be receiving medical treatment for a service-incurred illness or disability. This service is the result of contracts made by VA with state pharmaceutical associations. Fees charged by pharmacies operating under the plan are approximately equivalent to average fees for prescriptions charged the general public.

WAA Priorities

With the exception of critical items subject to purchase by priority holders, practically all surplus property, including chemicals and industrial equipment from war plants, is available for the export trade. For this reason WAA has undertaken a promotional plan of advertising in American trade journals printed in Spanish and Portuguese languages for circulation in foreign countries.

It is expected that the agency will extend its advertising in other foreign languages, particularly French. WAA

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Vegetable Oils Price Controls Suspended

OPD Washington Bureau

Removal from price control of all by-product feeds and mixed feeds, edible oils and edible oil products, soybeans and flaxseed effective October 17, 1946, has been announced by the Office of Price Administration.

Oleomargarin, shortening, mayonnaise, salad dressing, and other dressing products, cooking and salad oils head the list of fats and oils taken off price control by today's action. Other items in this category being removed from control are corn oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil and soybean oil.

Removal of these oils from control follows and is due largely to the decontrol of livestock and food and feed products made from livestock, including lard and edible tallow, OPA said. The agency explained that the usual price relationship of lard and vegetable oils would be distorted by the expected sharp rise in uncontrolled lard prices, which would make it almost impossible to retain control on peanut oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil and soybean oil.

Moreover, the lifting of controls on these products makes it impossible to keep controls on cooking and salad oils. Mayonnaise and salad dressing, oleomargarin and shortening are included in the decontrol action because they are made entirely or primarily from peanut, corn, cottonseed and soybean oils.

All by-product feeds and mixed feeds for animals have been removed from control also because of the end

—Continued on page 79

WAA Has Sold 63% Of Surplus Property

OPD Washington Bureau

Sixty-three percent of the property declared surplus to War Assets Administration by the Office of Civilian Defense has been sold, WAA announced today.

An intensive campaign was begun on April 15, 1946, to sell the OCD property which cost $18,000,000, and, by the first of this month, WAA had sold $11,300,000 or 63 percent. On April 15, the property was situated at 2,600 locations throughout the country, and, by October 1, 1,500 or 58 percent of these locations had been cleared through sales efforts.

At the same time, WAA announced new procedures which will give applicable regional offices a program for selling the residue of OCD property in their regions after priority claimants have been satisfied.

United Nations Trade Parley Plans Discussed

The preparatory committee of trade and economic experts from seventeen nations met in London, October 15, to organize the task of preparing an agenda for a full United Nations Trade and Employment Conference to be held next year.

Russia, designated as the eighteenth country to participate in the preliminary deliberations, notified the group that it had found it impossible to devote sufficient study to the international trade agreement problem. The meeting was encouraged, however, to learn that Russia had not definitely barred herself from participation in world trade parleys.

Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Broad of Trade in the British Labor Cabinet, stated that the chaotic state of world trade, existing after the first world war, dictated the need for organization and rules and regulations relating to international trade as a starting point for current negotiations. M. Suetens, Belgian delegate, was elected committee president.

Soybean, Protein Meal Controls Suspended

OPD Washington Bureau

Termination of controls on the use and distribution of protein meal and soybeans, and end of control over the purchases and use of corn and other feed grains by feed manufacturers, feeders, food manufacturers, dry processors and wet processors, was announced by the Department of Agriculture October 17. Protein meal setasides also were terminated.

Distribution Conference Held in Boston

Boston, Oct. 15, 1946

The eighteenth annual Boston Conference on Distribution which began its two days of sessions yesterday, was opened with a warning note on the passing of the "honeymoon" of a seller's market. Edward L. Hubbard, president of the Boston Retail Board, who opened the conference, and P. A. O'Connell, who has been the conference's continuous general chairman, warned that competition is again coming into effect and must be prepared for. Mr. O'Connell also warned that inventories were getting too large and badly unbalanced and that there is an increasing consumer resistance to high prices and low quality.

The trend to a buyer's market is increasing in tempo and scope, said Marvin Bower, and businessmen do not appear to be aware of it. Much of the complacency respecting enormous pent-up demand, he said, rests unsoundly on the misrepresentation offered by duplication of orders. Furthermore, he held, deferred demand is disintegrating because of high prices, new competition, and the general human perversity of no longer wanting what it can get.

Pointing out that production can be ordered but distribution must be got by persuasion, Mr. Bower, a partner in McKinsey & Co., urged that persuasion be applied as (1) product performance, (2) customer service, (3) brand acceptance, and (4) price. He evaluated these factors competitively to put (3) first and (4) last.

A better system of distribution for food was urged by Raymond W. Miller, president of the American Institute of Cooperation, who stressed the depreciation of the nutritive values of agricultural products which results from present methods of handling.

—Continued on page 42

OPA Names Advisers For Drug Package Group

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has announced the formation of an industry advisory committee for packaged and private formula drug manufacturers. The committee will consult with the government agency on price ceiling problems and on the timing of decontrol for the industry. Members of the committee are:—

Charles Beardsley, of Miles Laboratories, Elkhart, Ind.; Stanley Clark, of Sterling Drug Inc., New York; John J. Toohy, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York; G. P. Snow, of Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Cal.; Walter F. Wargell, of the Burrough Bros. Manufaeturering Company, Baltimore; Homer C. Fritsch, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit; N. F. Storm, of the Ciba Pharmaceutical Products Company, Summit, N. J.; K. F. Valentine, of the Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis; J. F. Stiles, jr., of Abbott Laboratories, Chicago; Dr. Paul S. Pitteuger, of Sharpe & Dohme, Philadelphia; A. J. Meier, of the Arner Company, Buffalo, and Lupton Patton, of Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Chlorine Tankcars Offered by WAA

OPD Washington Bureau

Because of the short supply of chlorine, caused in part by a lack of sufficient transportation facilities, the sale of seventy-three specially constructed pressure tankcars by the War Assets Administration was limited last week by the Civilian Production Administration to purchasers who agree to use them until March 31, 1947, only for the transportation of chlorine.

Diversion of these cars into other uses would further affect the already short supply of chlorine and caustic soda, according to CPA.

Fletcher Quits CED

C. Scott Fletcher has resigned as executive director of the Committee for Economic Development, but will be associated with the organization as a trustee and member of its research and policy committee. Mr. Fletcher has been elected president of Encyclopedia Brittanica Films, Inc., with offices in Chicago.

In Glenn Martin Resin Project Posts

Henry S. Curtis has been made manager of the Painesville, Ohio, plant of Glenn L. Martin Company, aircraft manufacturer, Baltimore. R. H. Kittner (left) is manager of the plastics and chemicals division of the company. The Painesville plant will manufacture the raw materials for "Marvinol" resin, a vinyl type plastic. The new plant will be completed next Spring and is expected to produce 11,000,000 pounds of material during the first year of operation.

THE GREEKS HAD PERFUME PROBLEMS .. *in 330 B.C.*

Theophrastus of ancient Greece wrote that the perfumers of his day sought work-rooms facing away from the sun for the heat robbed their perfumes of fragrance and character. Perfumers of today have learned how to protect precious fragrance and character—*with alcohols.*

CSC Rossville Hexagon Cologne Spirits preserve the exact character of each perfume . . . protect the most ethereal bouquet . . . insure absolute uniformity, purity, clarity, and quality.

CSC Rossville Alcohols are available for every cosmetic, pharmaceutical, and industrial purpose.

ROSSVILLE HEXAGON* COLOGNE SPIRITS · ROSSVILLE ALGRAIN* ALCOHOL U. S. P.
ROSSVILLE GOLD SHIELD* ALCOHOL U. S. P.
ROSSVILLE ALCOHOL (SPECIALLY DENATURED) · ROSSVILLE ANHYDROUS ALCOHOL
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2-Amino-1-hydrodiselenoanthraquinone Sodium Salt

Dye—Intermediate (Brit. 423446) in making synthetic dyestuffs.

Annona Palustris

(Jamaican Cow Apple)

Miscellaneous—Roots provide raw material substitute for cork (reported unsatisfactory for stoppering containers of alcoholic liquids).

Benzoylacetanilide

Dye—Starting point in making yellow dyestuffs by coupling with a diazotized amino compound, preferably containing nitro groups which help to retain the insolubility in oil and thus prevent bleeding.

Bismuth Phenylcyanamide

Insecticide and Fungicide—Claimed (U.S. 1949485) as seed disinfectant.

Ingredient (U.S. 1949485) of seed disinfectant compositions.

Butylenes

Agriculture—Growth accelerator for fruit trees when the season is too short to allow full maturing owing to Winter weather's being so prolonged that flower formation and fruit setting are delayed.

Ripening agent for apples, apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, walnuts.

Chemical—Starting point in making polybutylenes.

Petroleum—Alkylating agent in making aviation gasoline.

Starting point in making iso-octane (by polymerization), polymer gasoline.

Resins—Starting point in making butylphenol (intermediate to oil-soluble phenolic resins).

Rubber—Starting point in making butadiene (intermediate to buna-N and buna-S), butyl rubber (copolymerization with about 2 percent of butadiene or isoprene), polybutylenes.

5-Chloromercuri-2-methylthiophene

Agriculture—Disinfectant for seeds.

Cyclohexyl Glycolate

Mining—Flotation agent (U.S. 2251-217) in concentrating calcite from mica and quartz with the aid of oleic acid.

Cyclopropane

Medicine—Suggested for use as anesthetic (reported to be less explosive than ether or ethylene).

N-N'-Di-secondary-amyl-paraphenylenediamine

Petroleum—Stabilizer (Brit. 543544) for motor fuels (claimed to give no discoloration or turbidity).

Dichloromethylphenyl-Silicon

Resins—Starting point (Brit. 544143) in making infusible and insoluble glassy resins of good electrical properties.

2:2'-Dimethyl-5:5'-di-isopropyldicyclohexyl

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Claimed (U.S. 2249112) as paint and varnish ingredient.

Dithiocyano-4:4'(6-methylbenzothiazyl)azobenzene

Dye—Starting point (Brit. 549532) in making orange-yellow dyestuffs for cotton, fast to washing, chlorine, and light (first hydrolyzing to dithiols which are then oxidized to polysulphides).

Textile—Dyestuff (Brit. 549532) for cotton, giving orange-yellow colors fast to washing, chlorine, and light (used dissolved direct in sodium sulphide solution).

1:4-Diphenylpiperazin

Electrical—Improver (Brit. 543552) of nonsludging quality of electrical insulating mineral oil.

Joins National Gypsum

Edgar T. Obenchain has joined the National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., as director of purchases, succeeding the late Harold Drake. Mr. Obenchain has had twelve years' experience in the gypsum business and has also held the position of sales engineer for the Bucyrus Erie Company and Owens Corning Fiberglas Corporation.

Corrosion Engineers Name New Secretary

A. B. Campbell, formerly eastern representative of Hughes Brothers, has accepted the position of executive secretary of the National Association of Corrosion Engineers, with headquarters in Houston, Texas.

Mr. Campbell is a graduate in electrical engineering of the University of Illinois and also has the professional degree of electrical engineer from that school. From 1915 to 1920 he was on the faculty of the engineering extension department of Iowa State College. From 1920 to 1923 he served as electrical engineer on the Iowa board of railroad commissioners. He joined Hughes Brothers in 1943.

Pest Control Ass'n Annual Meeting Oct. 28

National Pest Control Association will hold its fourteenth annual convention October 28-30 at the Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans. Information regarding reservations may be obtained from William O. Buettner, 3019 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn 18, N. Y.

National Drug Trade Conference Nov. 8

The National Drug Trade Conference will meet at the Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., November 8. The activities of the uniform drug legislative committee will be considered for final approval at this meeting, which will start at 10 a.m.

New Jersey Standard Gives 'Living-Cost' Bonus

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its domestic affiliates have adopted the policy of granting bonuses to employees, excepting executives, to cover recent increases in the cost of living. The voluntary payments by the companies do not change basic wages or salaries.

Standard of New Jersey, the parent company, and the affiliate incorporated in Delaware have both announced that all wage and salaried employees would be granted one week's pay as a bonus. Employees of the Humble Oil and Refining Company and the Humble Pipe Line Company will receive a temporary allowance of $25 monthly for a period not exceeding four months commencing with October.

An official of the parent company stated that the payment of the bonus will not carry the implication that future payments of this type will be made.

Penna. Water Works Re-Elects Officers

John H. Murdock, jr., senior counsel of the American Water Works & Electric Company, was re-elected president at the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Pennsylvania Water Works Association, held in Atlantic City, N. J., last week.

Nathan B. Jacobs, of Pittsburgh, who is associated with Morris, Knowles, Inc., was re-elected first vice-president, and W. F. O. Rosenmiller, of the York Water Company, York, Pa., was re-elected second vice-president. Alan K. Taylor, who is associated with the Brownsville Water Company, Brownsville, Pa., was elected third vice-president, succeeding Maj. Gen. Edward C. Shannon, deceased. E. R. Hannum, of the Richland Township Water Company, Windber, Pa., was elected secretary and treasurer.

Ether Anesthesia Centenary Observed

Boston, Oct. 16, 1946

The first public demonstration of ether as an anesthetic in surgery was made October 16, 1846, in the Massachusetts General Hospital by Dr. William Thomas Green Morton, a dentist, in an operation by Dr. John Collins Morton. The centenary of that occasion has been commemorated in a three-day gathering of thousands of scientists, surgeons, physicians, anethetists, students, and others at the hospital this week. The attendance was so large that the scheduled symposiums had to be conducted in a large tent in the hospital yard.

Dr. James H. Means, chief of the hospital's medical services, headed the ether day committee of eight and there were two assisting committees of four. Forty-three speakers presented the papers prepared for the occasion. In largest part the program comprised technical symposiums on (1) "Surgery," (2) "Progress in the Study of Degenerative Diseases," (3) "The Fundamental Nature of the Anesthesia Process," (4) "Some Basic Problems of Anesthesia," (5) "Some Physiological Effects of Wounds," (6) "The Hospital in the Community." The centenary commemoration centered in a general meeting this evening with the following program:—

"The Emergence of Anesthesia's Second Power," by Dr. Henry K. Beecher, Henry I. Dorr Professor of Research in Anesthesia at Harvard University.

"The Influence of the Discovery of Ether on the Development of Surgery," by Dr. Evarts A. Graham, Bixby Professor of Surgery at Washington University.

"The Need for Wider Research," by

—Continued on page 43

Pharmaceutical Survey Progress Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

The Committee on the Pharmaceutical Survey met recently and devoted two lengthy sessions to the reports of the progress of the survey during the past three months.

The director, Dr. Edward C. Elliott, reported the completion of the preliminary stage of the work which involved a round-up of the problems of present-day pharmacy, and the selection of those to which the Survey is giving principal attention. Among these are the issues of the estimated supply of trained pharmacists in relation to the probable requirements of the profession, the re-examination and reconstruction of the curricula of the training institutions so as to insure professional training required under modern operations and the working conditions, and compensation of practicing pharmacists.

A program of student predictive and achievement tests has been inaugu-

—Continued on page 58

NPVLA Convention to be Held In Atlantic City Nov. 6-8

The following tentative business program, subject to revision, for the 1946 convention of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, to be held in Alantic City, N. J., November 6, 7 and 8, with the Traymore hotel as convention headquarters, has been released from association headquarters in Washington:

Tuesday, November 5

Budget and finance committee.
Executive committee.
Wax manufacturers group.
Acquaintance committee.
Putty committee.

Wednesday, November 6

Calcimine and Water Paint Division.
Flax development committee.
Fifty-year club dinner.

Thursday, November 7

Lacquer committee.
Naval stores group breakfast.
Clean up and paint up committee.
Roof coating division.
Annual banquet.

Wednesday, November 6

Convention called to order, Ernest T. Trigg, president, presiding.

Welcome to delegates: Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Paul O. Blackmore, president, responding; Paint and Decorating Contractors of America, Geo. S. Stuart, executive secretary, responding; Canadian Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, J. H. Davey, Chairman of Board, responding; Federation Nationale des Fabricants de Peinture vernis et Eneres D'Imprimerie (Paint Manufacturers Association of France), R. Le Franc, president, responding; Bond voor Materialen Kennis (Netherlands Association for Knowledge of Materials), Dr. D. Cannegieter.

Business Session

Helmer A. Melum, vice-president, presiding.

Preliminary report of by-laws committee, C. K. Stodder, Chairman.

Report of treasurer, E. A. Foy, jr.

—Continued on page 74

Paint Federation Program Issued

The annual meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs featuring the Paint Industries Show, will be held in the Hotel Claridge, Atlantic City, November 4 and 5.

On November 3 the materials and manufacturing committee, the scholarship committee and the standards and methods of tests committee and the executive committee will hold meetings. The business program for the federation meeting follows:—

Monday, November 4

Welcome from Philadelphia Club, E. M. Fisher & G. H. Wescott.

Introduction of guests.

"A Study of Color Preference," Louisville Club.

—Continued on page 74

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Statler hotel, Boston, December 12-15.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Palmer house, Chicago, December 2-3.

American Institute Chemical Engineers, Philadelphia, November 17-20.

American Management Association Conference, Palmer house, Chicago, November 14-15.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, midyear meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9-11.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 22.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., November 4-5.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, November 6.

National Drug Trade Conference, Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., November 8.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-13.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., November 6-8.

National Pest Control Association, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, October 28-30.

New York Board of Trade dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 23.

Synthetic Organical Chemical Manufacturers Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 17.

The Case of the Banished Toothpaste

JUST LAST WEEK Toothpaste X had a nice, cozy home in Mrs. Brown's medicine chest. But this week he's banished from her bathroom . . . because Mrs. Brown tried Toothpaste Y, and preferred its tangy, fresher taste.

It happens every day . . . this switching to brands that have more taste-appeal . . . or more scent-appeal. So whatever you have to sell . . . toothpaste or toiletries, lipsticks or hair lacquer, pills or pest killers . . . remember you have a powerful ally in MM&R FLAVOR & PERFUME OILS. For this is the alchemy that endows countless products with the sales-magic of individualized flavor or odor personality.

* * *

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

October 17, 1946

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs.....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11⅛- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms....lb. .527 - .7000
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works.lb. .50 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, doms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., C.P., dms., works..100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 30c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .59
standard USP., fine cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, USP cryst., powd., bbls., frt. adjusted.lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.05
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —
Boric, tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder). gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.90 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Broaner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, bots. .....lb.13.50 -14.50
Camphoric, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms....lb. No stocks
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06¾- .04⅛
tanks, works .....lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17⅛- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, bbls. .....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls. .....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls. .....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.....lb. .17½- .19½
Corn oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l., wks. lb. .1410- —
Cottonseed oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l. lb. .1410- .1510
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .1335- .1435
Cresylic dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .96
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - .98
tanks .....gal. .75 - .90
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal., ref....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20 Cal. ref.gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N J., ref. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .696 - —
tanks., dlvd. ....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks. lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmja. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .43½- .45
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 46%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., same basis....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works..lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return, Phila..lb. .064 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., acid basis..lb. .065 - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less...lb. .24¼- .24⅝
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
10 or less.....lb. .14⅝- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26¼
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .56
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Lauric, dist., 85%, dms.....lb. .28 Nom.
60%, dms. .....lb. .19¼- .20¼
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms....lb. .25½- .26
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic,[1] kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms...lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys extra..lb. .06 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic, dist., dms..... No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-230 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10⅝- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12⅝- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works... kilo. 6.00 - 6.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra...lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra...lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, Red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- .11⅝
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11⅛- .12
smaller lots.....lb. .12⅜- .13
Palm oil,[8] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., tanks, works. lb .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys. .....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys. .....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns..lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs. .....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls. .....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.03
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms. .....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, dms., ex whse. gal. .29 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l...lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .36 - .44
Sebasic, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. No stocks
Soybean oil,[1] s.d., dms., works. lb. .1385- .1860
tanks, works .....lb. .1310- .1785
Stearic,[1] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies..lb. .15⅞- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16⅜- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd. lb. .16⅜- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15⅝- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16⅜- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd. lb. .15⅞- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18⅜- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19⅜- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd. lb. .19¼- —
Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.
Succinic, bbls. .....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
Acid, sulphuric, CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra..lb. .06 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.. lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric,[7] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, bbls..lb. .55 - —
kgs. .....lb. .55½- —
Thioglycolic, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[1] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.28.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Adeps lanae[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works.lb. .28 - .30
pharmaceutical, dms., works. lb. .26 - .28
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg edible,[1,7] cryst., gran., bbls. lb. 1.81 - 1.91
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.86 - 1.96
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .90 - —
dms. .....lb. .85 - .90
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment., Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .254 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .259 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E..lb. .244 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld..lb. .249 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .226 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .231 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .216 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11⅝- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12⅛- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .10⅝- —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, com., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - 2.30
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Denatured,[1,7] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .613 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .633 - .653
tanks, E., dlvd.....gal. .543 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .612 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .632 - .652
tanks, E. works.....gal. .542 - —
Anhydrous 5c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .63½- .65½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .53½- —
SD23G, dms., c.l., works.gal. .652 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .672 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .582 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .63 - .66½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .66½- .68½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .55 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .65 - .68
tanks, E. works.....gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¼- .13¼
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11⅛- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .13¼

Controls on Materials

Applications of CPA, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order

[4]—General Preference Order

[5]—Conservation Order

[6]—Allocation

[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l. works..gal.17.72½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal.17.76 -17.79
tanks .....gal.17.06¼- —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.07½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal.18.71 -18.74
tanks .....gal.18.00½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .26 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .24 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .40½- .41
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .43½- .44
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .34 - .34½
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.. gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots.lb. 4.25 - —
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis. lb. .60 - .62
Propyl, normal, dms., works.gal. .67 - —
smaller containers, works. gal. .62 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .60 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —

Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock.... long ton.89.00 -93.20
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12 and $1 insurance per long ton.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Allspice,[1] Mexican, futures, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.06 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .42 - .43
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .42 - .43
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .28½- .28¼
Alphapinene, from gum turpentine, dms., c.l., wks..gal. 1.02½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 1.04½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .90½- —
from steam-distilled wood turpentine, tanks, works..gal. .71¾- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1390- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1200- —
Alphacoeopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .43 - .45

Alum, ammonia, bernt, USP. bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified, grade, grd., kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .40
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09½- .10
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works.lb. .08½- .09
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06¼- .06¾
solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solution, 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works, f.o.b. equaled Phila. and Chi.lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .10 - —

Alumina hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works .....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel tech., min. 15% Al (OH_3), dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .06 - .06¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .06¼- .06½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .06½- .04
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17½- —
contract, works.....lb. .16½- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., wks..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .75 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .19 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .18¼- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.20
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equad. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.40
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .33 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .60 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .42 - —
unpolished, stand., dms...lb. .38 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms.. lb. .42 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.75 -12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., cms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia acetate, reagent, crystals, bbls..lb. .34 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald..ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works.... ton.61.50 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt.alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1515- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1060- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - —
Powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .06¼- .06¾
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.20 - 1.23
fine cryst., bbls., kgs....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Nitrate,[1] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point.....ton.32.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate - limestone, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.16
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms...lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06¼- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works. lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate,[1] bulk, producing ovens..ton.30.00 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 45%, cbys., works.....lb. .06 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 35%, cbys., works..lb. .06 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.15 - —

YOU may never see the Columbia Trade-mark on any finished product you buy, but more likely than not, Chlorine or Alkalies, or some of the other related products that Columbia produces, were used somewhere along the line of its manufacture. Columbia Chemicals are essential to many things—as ingredients—as aids to bringing about chemical reactions—or in the treatment of materials to change or improve their characteristics. So widespread has become the use of Columbia Chemicals, that today there is scarcely an industry that does not depend on them to make products better—more lasting—more useful.

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Soda Ash · Caustic Soda · Liquid Chlorine · Sodium Bicarbonate · Pittchlor (Calcium Hypochlorite) · Silene EF (Hydrated Calcium Silicate) · Calcium Chloride · Soda Briquettes · Caustic Ash · Phosflake · Calcene T (Precipitated Calcium Carbonate) · Modified Sodas.

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COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
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We have on hand for immediate delivery 300,000 pounds of Ucon.

This is a glycol having a molecular weight of about 2200. It has a viscosity of 1400 in Saybolt seconds at 100° F. It is a pale amber liquid resembling glycerine. It weighs 9.11 pounds per gallon; has a tacky consistency and a characteristic odor.

This Ucon finds extensive application as an emulsifier, as a detergent, and as a plasticizer. This is a water soluble product. Samples on request.

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CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.17 Nom.
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.17½ Nom.
tanks, divd.	lb.	.16 Nom.
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.191 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.201 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.181 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).		
Butyrate, dms.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.095 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.	lb.	1.79 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., works	lb.	1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	.85 - .85
Stearate, dms., works	lb.	.42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works	lb.	.657 - .685
NF, dms.	lb.	2.20 - 2.85
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls.	lb.	1.30 - 1.40
imported, natural, bls.	lb.	2.50 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls.	lb.	.34 - .35
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.13 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
Salt, dms., works	lb.	.22 - .24
Anise, Argentine, bgs., afloat	lb.	.45 - .46
Argentine, futures	lb.	.46 - .47
Chinese, star	lb.	.21½ - .22
Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.49½ - .50
Syrian, bgs., futures	lb.	.45 - .46
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, dms.	lb.	2.75 - —
cns., bots.	lb.	2.90 - 3.35
Annatto, paste, bxs.	lb.	.34 - .39
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.13½ - .13¾
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works.	lb.	.55 - —
90%, bbls., works	lb.	.65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).		
Chloride, solut., cbys.	lb.	.17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.14½ - .17½
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs.	lb.	.16½ Nom.
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.	lb.	.20 - .22
Oxide,[1,4] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½ - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½ - —
Salt,[1,4] 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. River	lb.	No stocks
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¼ - —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton	lb.	2.00 - —
smaller lots	lb.	2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.	oz.	23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.	lb.	No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.15½ - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos (100% purity)	ton	.35.00 -36.00
Arnica flowers bbls.	lb.	1.65 Nom.
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.	lb.	.12 - .16
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots.	lb.	1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.	lb.	No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.	lb.	No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).		
White, powd., kgs., c.l.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾ - —
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.94 - .95
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).		
Asbestos, fiber,[1] 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines.	ton	49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis.	ton	44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis.	ton	32.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton	28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton	26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton	22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton	19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton	16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton	15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J.	lb.	.10½ - —
California, dms., c.l.	ton	36.40 - —
l.c.l.	ton	41.40 - —
Cuba, A, bulk, c.l.	ton	60.00 - —
l.c.l.	ton	90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.	ton	38.50 - —
l.c.l.	ton	55.00 - —
Egyptian	ton.	No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines.	ton	30.00 -32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines.	ton	30.50 - —
seconds, 300-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines.	ton	25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines.	ton	30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works.	lb.	.05½ - .12
process form, bgs., works.	lb.	.05¾ - .12
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines.	ton	30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, Mex. metric ton		27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy.	ton	22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis	ton	24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis	ton	15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.	oz.	9.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	7.85 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.	lb.	2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root,[1] (see Cube root).		
Barberry root bark, bgs.	lb.	.75 - .80
Barbital, dms.	lb.	3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.	lb.	3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton	43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works.	ton	68.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works	ton	65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.	ton	65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works	ton	70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.	lb.	.27¼ - .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	ton	73.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton	78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	ton	75.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton	80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 Nom.
Hydrate, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.06½ - .07½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.	lb.	.15 - .16
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).		
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½ - .11½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11½ - .12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 - .15
grd. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - .17
Peroxide (see Dioxide).		
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.	lb.	.34½ - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.35½ - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).		
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.09¼ - .10
kgs.	lb.	.12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis.	ton	27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton	28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.	ton	36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.	ton	25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton	26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.	ton	34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines.	ton	17.50 - —
96.75% bgs., mines.	ton	18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 34% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines.	ton	6.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines.	ton	7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).		
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.	lb.	2.50 Nom.
Root, bls.	lb.	2.50 Nom.
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works.	ton	11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.	ton	16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.70 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms.	lb.	.45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).		
Benzidin base, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.	lb.	3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works,	gal.	.20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.15 - 1.30
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.	lb.	.25 - .29
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works.	lb.	.90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.	lb.	.55 - .70
dms.	lb.	.55 - .90
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).		
Chloride, tech., cbys., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.20 - —
refined, cbys.	lb.	.21 - —
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 6.35
Formate, cns.	lb.	2.10 - 2.75
Propionate, bots.	lb.	1.80 - 2.45
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.80 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots.	lb.	2.00 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.	lb.	9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	No stocks
Sulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Berberis root, bls.	lb.	.30 - .35
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works.	lb.	.55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.21 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.23 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works.	lb.	1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works.	lb.	.51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.60 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.85 - —
95%, dms., works.	lb.	2.05 - —
98-99%, works.	lb.	2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.23½ - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.24½ - —
Beth root, bls.	lb.	45 - .50
Bismuth chloride, bots.	lb.	3.00 - —
jars	lb.	2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.	lb.	2.81 - 2.90
jars	lb.	2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.	lb.	3.41 - 3.46
cns.	lb.	3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.	lb.	1.60 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.	lb.	1.41 - 1.49
cns.	lb.	1.80 - —
Oxychloride, bots.	lb.	3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.	lb.	3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.	lb.	3.51 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.	lb.	1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.79 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	2.72 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns.	lb.	1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.	lb.	1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.	lb.	4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.	lb.	4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	1.20 - 1.23
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms.	lb.	2.50 - —
5-lb. cans.	lb.	2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.	lb.	3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.	lb.	3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms.	lb.	3.40 - —
cns.	lb.	3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. dest.	lb.	.19 - —
1, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½ - .16½
2 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15 - .15½
3 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14 - .14½
4, bgs., bbl., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12 - .13
5, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10½ - .11
6, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10½ - .11
7, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13½ - .14
8, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14½ - .15
490A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08½ - —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¾ - —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

How to Make STANDARD VOLUMETRIC SOLUTIONS in a Few Minutes

. . . . Just Dilute Acculute

Acculute is a concentrate. By the simple process of transferring Acculute to a volumetric flask and diluting, a standard volumetric solution can be quickly prepared.

Acculute solutions are contained in sealed ampoules and come to you in clear or amber chemically resistant glass, or wax depending upon the properties of the solution. Acculute solutions of lower normalities are sealed in 50 ml ampoules and those of higher normalities are sealed in 100 ml and 150 ml ampoules. Acculute solutions of all normalities in these sealed containers hold exact quantities of reagents in concentration so that when contents are diluted to 1000 ml with distilled water, the stated normality results.

Acculute solutions in sealed ampoules are convenient to store and remain stable indefinitely . . . . and the standard volumetric solutions prepared with them are dependable.

Complete instructions for preparing Acculute and a formed glass rod for opening are supplied with each ampoule. Advice concerning end points, titrations and scientific references are supplied with each unit.

Necks of all glass ampoules are pre-scratched so that an ampoule can be easily split into two parts by merely heating the glass rod supplied with it, and applying the heated rod to the scratch. Wax ampoules (containing alkali solutions carbonate free) are opened by simply passing the heated rod through the head.

Write for bulletin giving complete listing, prices and discounts.

E. H. SARGENT & CO., 155-165 East Superior St., Chicago 11, Illinois

Michigan Division: 1959 E. Jefferson, Detroit 7, Mich.

SARGENT

SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY SUPPLIES

Black, carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
dlvd. or whse.....lb. .0970- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. dlvd. or whse..lb. .1020- —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .06 - —
Thermatomic, bgs., c.l., works, La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —

Charcoal (see C).

Graphite (see G).

Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —

Black dyes (see Dyes).

Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .32 - .34
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.40.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.80
Blood,[7] dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..unit-ton. No prices
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. No prices
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Toner, bbls., same basis...lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.00 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .45½- —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls. .....lb. 3.30 - 3.55
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.96 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blues dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago..ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.44.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4¼% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.50.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.55.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.45.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.50.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D.).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls. .....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls. .....lb. .60 - .62
Borax, tech., 99¼% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.lb. .28 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., 100-lb. cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
gold, moulding, 100-lb. cans, dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06½- .08
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08¾- .09¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .08¾- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Brown, umber, burnt, American, Turkey-type, bbls., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
Los Angeles.....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles. lb. .05⅞- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .38 - .42
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .32 - .34
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Buchu leaves, bls. .....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls. .....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .55 - .65
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .14 - .16
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .06½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis...lb. .22 - —
tankwagon, same basis. lb. .22½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .20½- —
Butyl acetate, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis...lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .31½- .35
Butyric ether, bots. .....lb. 6.50 - 6.90
cns., works .....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works .....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.03 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[6] ingots or sticks, dlvd. lb. 1.80 - 1.80
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd....lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).

Spot Deliveries

GUM ARABIC Clean Amber Sorts Sphinx Brand
PHOSPHORIC ACID 75% Edible Food Grade
PHOSPHORIC ACID U. S. P. Syrupy
CALCIUM CARBIDE 14 N. D.
BORIC ACID
ZINC CHLORIDE Granular
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER High Purity
BLEACHING POWDER 35% - 37%
PHOSPHORUS Red Amorphous
HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA White
COPPER SULPHATE
SODIUM PERBORATE U. S. P.
SODIUM HYDROSULPHITE
BLEACHING POWDER, High Test

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NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL OXIDE, etc.

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CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 2.80 - 2.85
smaller lots..lb. 2.95 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
smaller lots..lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - , —
smaller lots..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots..lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs., futures. lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .45 - .50
imported, bleached, bls..lb. .70 - .88
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works, unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 units, works, unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 units, works, unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - .08¼
Bromide, N.F., jars..lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works.ton.50.00 - —
dlvd. ..ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., dlvd..ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., dlvd..ton.28.00 -44.50

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Calcium cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .20 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls.lb. .52 - —
dms. ..lb. .57 - .59
cns. ..lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs..lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Hypochlorite, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .22 - .26½
cans, in cases, same basis..lb. .3776- .4223
Iodide, bots., jars..lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls..lb. .33 - .40
Laurate, bbls..lb. .28 - .30
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, works, dms..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Panthothenate, doz., 100-gram bots, works..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works..lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald..lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .0645- .0680
Resinate, precip., 5.8% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .18¼- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l., works..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .20¾- —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).

Calcium sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works...ton.60.00 - —
luminous, tins, works....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls. ..lb. .40 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Calomel, bbls., dms..lb. 2.44 - 2.45
Camphor, natural ..lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)..lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls. ..lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls. ..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots ..lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots ..lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..lb. .83 - —
smaller lots ..lb. .84 - —
Monobromated, dms..lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Russian, bgs.....lb. 9.00 - —
Chinese, cs..lb. 7.25 - 7.50
powd., bxs..lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed, California, Dutch type..lb. .25½- .26
Caraway seed, Canadian, bgs.lb. No stocks
Danish, bgs. ..lb. .26 - .26½
Dutch, bgs. ..lb. .25¾- .26¼
futures, bgs. ..lb. .26 - .26½
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs. ..lb. .23½- .24
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. No stocks

Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
55%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .23½- —
tanks, works ..lb. .21½- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point buyer's works..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .10¾- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls. ..lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] c.p., dms., c.l. gal. .93 - —
l.c.l. ..gal. 1.04 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.20 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .98 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.23 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .79 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..gal. .86 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l. ..gal. 1.13 - —
USP, cbys..lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.65 - 1.70
medium, cs. ..lb. 1.40 - 1.45
decorticated, Guatemala, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
India, cs. ..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps. 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works. lb.27.50 - —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works..lb. 8.43 - —
dms., works..lb. 7.68 - —
3,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works..1,000,000 units. .50 - —
3,300 USP units per gm., dms., works..lb. .66 - .71
Carvol, bots. ..lb.14.75 -22.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .40 - .42
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
alaba, dms., l.c.l.....lb. 08¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. No prices
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. No prices
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. No prices
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis. basis..lb. No prices
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same lb. No prices
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. No prices
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. No prices
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia No. 1, Thinquill bls..lb. .60 Nom.
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. Nominal
shortstick, bls. ..lb. .50 Nom.
broken, bls. ..lb. .48 Nom.
China buds, bgs. ..lb. .36 - .37
Kwangsi, broken, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
rolls, selected, cs. ..lb. .21½- .22
extra select, broken, bls..lb. .15½- .16
Saigon, all medium, futures..lb. .37½- .38
4-10-4, bls. ..lb. .40 - .44
Cassia fistula, bskts. ..lb. .26 - .28
Castor bean,[1,7] bgs., c.i.f. first arrival point, U.S..long ton.165.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works... unit-ton. 3.15 - 4.75
Castoreum, nat., cns. ..lb. 8.00 -12.00
synthetic, cns. ..lb.10.00 -21.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms..lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls. ..lb. .60 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Indian, bgs. ..lb. .25 - .26
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .46 - —
50-lb. ctns., 100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .46 - —

Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.

ORONITE CHEMICALS

THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

Presenting: An Outstanding New Product—

ORONITE DETERGENT

A PRODUCT of intensive research, *Oronite Detergent,* provides a new and superior material with excellent surface active properties. It is highly effective both as a detergent and as a wetting agent.

Oronite Detergent is available in both dry and slurry form, and is substantially odorless. In low concentrations, *Oronite Detergent* has exceptional foaming properties and possesses extraordinary stability and cleaning action in hard water, acid or alkali.

It will pay you to investigate this new Oronite product. It offers a definite improvement, whether your use of a detergent is as a component of your own product or for use in your processing operations.

Oronite Detergent is evidence that Oronite Chemical Company is in the vanguard of Chemical achievement—that Oronite is the name to watch in Chemicals.

A BASE INGREDIENT FOR THE FOLLOWING POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS

Industry	Potential Uses	Industry	Potential Uses
Metal Cleaning	Industrial metal cleaning Acid pickling	Textile Processing	Wool scouring, wool pulling Fulling and scouring of woolen piece goods In dye baths to promote penetration and even dyeing General wetting out
Glass Cleaning	Bottle washing Compounded glass cleaners		
Dairy Cleaning	Cleaning containers and equipment Animal shampoo	Ore Processing	Flotation
Food Processing Industries	Washing of fruits and vegetables prior to canning, quick-freezing, or marketing Washing containers and processing equipment General plant sanitation	Insecticides and Herbicides	To improve wetting out and spreading properties of sprays and dusts To improve contact of weed killers
Pigment Processing	To improve wetting	Industrial Cleaning Compounds	As a component with alkalis As a component with acids As a soluble active ingredient with diluents
Chemical Reactions	To promote contact of two immiscible phases		

Samples available on request to commercial users of detergents and surface active materials

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

200 Bush Street, San Francisco 4, California • White-Henry-Stewart Bldg., Seattle 1, Wash.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York • Standard Oil Bldg., Los Angeles 15, California

Written in the Sand...

A FUTILE GESTURE—BUT ONE THAT HELPED TO WHILE AWAY AN IDLE MOMENT

A product formula, committed to black and white but put away in your files before all of its possibilities were explored, is worse than futile—it represents an economic loss.

Did some production problem remain unsolved?

Does your plant's capacity not allow for additional products?

For the last 113 years we have manufactured countless private formulae products.

Our trained laboratory staffs follow private formulae to the letter. If you wish, scientific experts will offer suggestions concerning potencies, choice of vehicles, excipients, disintegrating materials, etc.

From raw materials to finished products our manufacturing processes call for constant checking and rigid control.

Unquestioned quality, speed and volume are featured in our manufacture.

Whether you are considering immediate or future production, our technical sales director will be pleased to discuss your manufacturing problems with you.

Strong Cobb & Company, Inc.

CLEVELAND 4, OHIO

ARMY E NAVY

SUBSIDIARY OF STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS SINCE 1833

Cellulose acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .50 - .52
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works.lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 -40.00
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs., lb. .90 - .95
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.38.00 -39.50
bur, bgs., included, c.l., works..ton.41.50 -46.80
briquets, bulk, c.l., works.ton.44.50 -49.00
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.49.80 -50.50
granular, all grades, bgs., works..ton.46.80 -49.80
screenings, bgs., works...ton.31.20 -33.15
Pinewood,[7] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping point.ton.20.00 -24.00
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.32.20 -34.20
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07

Chestnut extract, standard 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.82 - 4.60
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.07 - 4.85
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.22 - 4.00
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.100 lbs. 9.02 - 9.96
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.77 -10.71
Chillies (see Pepper, Red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -21.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms.....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l....lb. .06¼- —
contracts.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Open market prices are 5 percent higher, according to OPA ceiling.
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .22
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33

Chloropicrin, com'l, 100 lb. cyl., 100-lb. cyls., same basis.lb. .32 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 73% Cr., bbls., works..lb. .32 - .34
ton lots, works..lb. .30 - .33
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06¼- .08¼
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - .27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots. .....lb. 6.02 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., can..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchonine[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchopen, NF, heavy, dms., works..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms., works.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms...lb. .83 - 1.15
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 7.25 - 9.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. No prices
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. No prices
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
futures, bls. .....lb. .13¾- .14¼
Zanzibar, bls. .....lb. .15½- .16
futures, bls. .....lb. .15¾- .16
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .65 - .70
imported, bgs. .....lb. No stocks

Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, 50 gal., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .07½- .08½
refd., 50-gal., bbls., c.l., works, bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .08½- .09½
water-gas, crude, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 8.75 - —
refd., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, dm. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .33¾- —
feed grade, 23¼% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works.. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49¼% Co, kgs..lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs....lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[1] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .36½- —
Soyate, 3%-3.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.40 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt.lb. .33 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
blue, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Colchinine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns.....lb. .23 - .29½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. No stocks
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .96 - 1.00
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .25½- —
smaller containers, wks..lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14½- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Hydrate, dms.....lb. .18 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. .34 - .38
Metal,[1] electrolytic.....lb. .14¼- —
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19¼- .20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23¼
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .18¼- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .35½- —
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 30,000 lbs.. 100 lbs. 5.80 - 6.15
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.10.85 - —
tribasic, bgs., works, c.l...lb. 17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs.. c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.26.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra,[1,7] c.i.f. Pacific ports..ton.110.25 - —
c.i.f. Atlantic or Gulf ports.. ton.115.505 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .06¼- .06¾
Indian bgs.....lb. No stocks
Italian, bgs., if released....lb. .06¾- .06¾
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs min. 100 lbs. 5.486 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.599 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 6.277 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.377 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.20 - —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, mills, c.l..ton.100.00 Nom.
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more. lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .46 - .46½
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[1] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- .16½
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .265
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .31
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .19½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - .149
Wood, beech, bots., cbys.....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, N.F., bots., cbys.lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Cresol,[3] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt equald. lb. 10¼- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- .12¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. 09¼- .11½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- .12¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾- .12¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .11½
Croton aldehyde, 91-93%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
5 and 10-gal. dms l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works ..100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone bbls., works..lb. .45 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .36 - —

Heavy-duty ICC Drums and Bilge Barrels

★

Light-gage Drums, 55, 30, and 15 gal. capacity and 100 lb. Grease Drums

★

Lightweight Drums for Chemical and Powdered Materials

★

Painted Various Colors or Decorated

Protect your products from contamination

SHIP IN J&L STEEL BARRELS AND DRUMS

Your products will arrive fresh and uncontaminated when protected in transit and storage by J&L Steel Barrel Company drums. In addition to providing safe containers for shortening, edible oils, fats and powders, the drums can be decorated and painted with your colors and trade-mark to do a selling job for you. Write the nearest plant for more information.

J & L STEEL BARREL COMPANY

SUBSIDIARY OF JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

PLANTS:

BAYONNE, N. J. • CLEVELAND, OHIO • PHILADELPHIA, PA. • NEW ORLEANS (GRETNA), LA.
NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO. • PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

Cubeb berries, XX, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
powd., cs	lb.	No stocks	
Culvers root, bls	lb.	.40 -	.45
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs., futures	lb.	.41 -	.42
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Persian, bgs., futures	lb.	.40 -	.41
Syrian, bgs., futures	lb.	.41 -	.42
Cutch, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cyanamide[2] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton		1.62½-	—
21% N., pulv., bgs. same basis	unit-ton	1.52½-	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms. c.l., works	lb.	.10¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼-	—
Cyclohexanol, 90%-100%, dms., works	lb.	.21 -	.28
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	.32
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29 -	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls. divd., gal.		.27 -	—

D

Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.35 -	.40
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.75 -	.80
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45 -	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.50 -	—
tins, smaller lots, works	lb.	.53 -	.60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., divd.	lb.	.35 -	—
Deertongue, bls	lb.	.34 -	.35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works	ton.	35.75 -	—
Degras,[1] common, bbls	lb.	.10 -	.12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls	lb.	.23 -	.25
over 2% ffa, bbls	lb.	.22 -	.24
Derris root (see Cube root).			
Dextrin,[1] British gum, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.30[1] -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.40[1] -	—
Chicago, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.90 -	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.04[1] -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.14[1] -	—
Chicago, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.64 -	—
dark, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.14[1] -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.24[1] -	—
Chicago, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.74 -	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.80[1] -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.90[1] -	—
Chicago, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.40 -	—
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10 -	.10¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots	lb.	5.20 -	5.55
laboratory grade, bots.	100 grams	4.50 -	—
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00 -	—
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).			
Phthalate,[2] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.2170-	.2200
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.2225-	.2250
tanks, divd.	lb.	.2070-	.2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10 -	.16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast	ton.	22.00	-25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00 -	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	55.00	-59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00	-90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.03 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06 -	—
Dibutyl, phthalate,[1] 5-gal. cns., works	lb.	.2960-	—
1-gal. cns., works	lb.	.3160-	.3510
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2900-	.3210
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2950-	.3260
tanks, works	lb.	.1900-	.2410
Sebacate,[1] dms., c.l., works	lb.	.5370-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.5620-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.5470-	—
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.92 -	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.66 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.69 -	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22½-	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.3585-	—
refd., 90%, dms	lb.	.80 -	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.30½-	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.31 -	—
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.20½-	—
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13 -	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40 -	—
Diethylaminoethanol, dms l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75 -	—
Diethylanilin, dms	lb.	.40 -	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. to E.	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21 -	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	—
Digitalis leaves, dms	lb.	1.05 -	1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.31 -	.33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23 -	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works of N.Y met.	lb.	.95 -	1.00
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	1.05 -	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms. works.	lb.	.19 -	—
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs	lb.	.14½-	.15
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.19 -	—
Dimethylene, anhyd., cyl., frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis.	lb.	.37½-	—
solution, dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis	lb.	.37 -	.47½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.36 -	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.	lb.	.18 -	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.14 -	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs	lb.	.35 -	.38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18 -	—
oily, dms.	lb.	.09 -	—
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, divd.	lb.	.44 -	—
smaller lots, divd.	lb.	.46 -	.47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, destructive dist., dms., divd. E.	gal.	.70 -	.71
tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.60 -	.61
steam-dist., dms., divd. E.	gal.	.71 -	.75
tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.62 -	.66
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.45 -	.55
dms.	lb.	.43 -	.45
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., tons	lb.	.35 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.36 -	.37
Divi-divi,[1,6] 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock	ton.	70.00	-71.00
38% tannin, c.l., same basis	ton.	68.00	-69.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls.	lb.	.30 -	.35
imp., NF, cut, bls.	lb.	.48 -	.50
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.14
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.		.55 -	.60
reeds, cs.	lb.	No stocks	

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—

Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	5.75 -	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	5.05 -	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.00 -	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.50 -	—
No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.05 -	—
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 cns.	lb.	5.00 -	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.55 -	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.55 -	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.05 -	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.05 -	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Orange, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	2.85 -	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	10.35 -	—
No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35 -	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.35 -	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	13.35 -	—
No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35 -	—
No. 3, cns	lb.	21.35 -	—
No. 8, cns	lb.	7.35 -	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—
No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35 -	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—

Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	3.35 -	—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G	lb.	.65 -	.70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.80 -	1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80 -	1.00
165 Lake red C	lb.	.70 -	.80
170 Fast red A	lb.	.56 -	.80
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85 -	.90
189 Lake red R, powd.	lb.	2.00 -	3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35 -	.42
204 Chrome black A	lb.	.42 -	.45
206 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75 -	2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60 -	.80
289 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90 -	1.00
290 Chrome black F	lb.	.85 -	.88
304 Paper yellow	lb.	.86 -	.90
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80 -	.86
320 Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
345 Chyrophenin G	lb.	.68 -	.70
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15 -	1.20
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00 -	1.20
394 Direct violet N	lb.	.80 -	.85
401 Developed black BHN,	lb.	.45 -	.80
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66 -	.70
415 Direct orange B	lb.	.60 -	.70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.70 -	.72
420 Direct brown M	lb.	.55 -	.57
446 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65 -	.68
403 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.49 -	.50
502 Direct azorin G	lb.	.75 -	.80
512 Direct blue RD	lb.	.80 -	1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20 -	1.30
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.80 -	1.00
529 Direct fast black WF	lb.	.55 -	1.00
561 Direct black EW	lb.	.50 -	.54
562 Direct black RX	lb.	.35 -	.45
592 Direct green B	lb.	.50 -	.55
594 Direct green G	lb.	.50 -	.55

THESE sturdy, worn leather gloves tell the down-to-earth story of a workman "worthy of his hire." Likewise, the WITCO Trade-mark speaks more authoritatively than words about the invaluable *know-how* gained by WITCO through a quarter of a century of practical experience . . . know-how that enables WITCO's management, research, production and technical staffs to serve industry-around-the-world, dependably and with uniformly high quality products.

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Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—

596	Direct brown 2GO	lb.	.85 - 1.00
629	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25 - 1.50
692	Acid violet	lb.	1.00 - 3.00
812	Primulin	lb.	.70 - .75
814	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00 - 2.25
945	Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35 - .50
1177	Indigo, 20%, paste	lb.	.15 - .18
	Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90 - 1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20 - .25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.45 - 1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25 - .50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40 - —
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.30 - .50
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25 - .50
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30 - .50
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—

865	Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36 - .44

Blue—

7075	Alizarin astral base	lb.	15.00 - —
1075	Alizarin cyanin, green base	lb.	6.00 - —

Brown—

	Brown, oil soluble	lb.	1.15 - —

Green—

1076	Alizarin cyanin green base	lb.	5.00 - —

Orange—

24	Sudan I	lb.	.75 - —
	Red shade	lb.	.75 - —

Red—

75	Sudan II	lb.	1.05 - —
286	Sudan IV	lb.	.95 - —
960	Oil violet	lb.	.50 - —
748	Rhodamine B (oil pink)	lb.	2.50 - —
1060	Anthraquinone, violet base	lb.	6.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Yellow—

16	Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90 - —
17	Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75 - —
61	Yellow OB	lb.	1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—

246	Naphthol blue black S	lb.	.80 - —
729	Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85 - —
861	Indulin	lb.	.97 - —
873	Methylene gray	lb.	1.50 - —
909	New blue F	lb.	1.20 - —
922	Methylene blue	lb.	1.00 - —
1054	Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.00 - -
1190	Indigotin IA	lb.	.85 - —

Blue—

714	Patent blue A	lb.	1.05 - 1.10

Brown—

231	Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47 - .68
294	Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65 - —
235	Resorcin dark brown R	lb.	.66 - —
632	Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47 - .65
796	Phosphin	lb.	4.66 - —

Green—

5	Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00 - —
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.35 - —
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.00 - —
666	Guinea green B	lb.	1.15 - —
737	Wool green S	lb.	.58 - —
924	Methylene green B	lb.	1.35 - —
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00 - —

Orange—

10	Chrysodin G	lb.	.44 - —
21	Chrysodin R	lb.	.41 - —
27	Orange G	lb.	.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lbs lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

31	Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42 - —
37	Amidonaphthol red 6B	lb.	.68 - —
151	Orange Y	lb.	.31 - .33
161	Orange R	lb.	.34 - —

Red—

79	Ponceau R	lb.	.48 - —
86	Fast red B	lb.	1.05 - —
176	Fast red A	lb.	.54 - —
179	Azorubin	lb.	.60 - —
183	Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72 - .75
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.60 - —
252	Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.68 - —
677	Fuchsin	lb.	2.10 - —
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50 - —
752	Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50 - —
768	Eosin G	lb.	1.50 - —
841	Safranin	lb.	1.45 - —

Violet—

680	Methyl violet B	lb.	.70 - .75
681	Crystal violet B	lb.	1.75 - —
695	Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.68 - —

Yellow—

10	Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.53 - —
138	Metanil yellow	lb.	.56 - .58
636	Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25 - —
639	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15 - —
640	Tartrazin	lb.	.80 - —
655	Auramine	lb.	1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—

864	Nigrosin	lb.	.36 - .44

Blue—

860	Indulin	lb.	.60 - .70

Brown—

831	Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Green—

637	Malachite green base	lb.	2.00 - —

Orange—

20	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.95 - —
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.96 - —

Red—

677	Fuchsin, magenta, base	lb.	7.25 - —
749	Rhodamine R	lb.	4.75 - —

Yellow—

67	Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75 - —
655	Auramine	lb.	2.00 - —
800	Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00 - —

Violet—

680	Methyl violet base	lb.	.95 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

	Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.70 - .75
	Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).		
	Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.10 - 1.16
	imported	lb.	No stocks
	Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.34 - .35
	Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.45 - .50
	Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.35 - .36
	powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.55 - .56
	select, bndls	lb.	.55 - .56
	Emetine hydrochloride, bots	oz.	53.50 - 54.00
	Ephedra, bls	lb.	.28 - .30
	Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots	oz.	1.15 - 1.65
	Hydrochloride, tins	oz.	.95 - 1.45
	Sulphate, tins	oz.	.95 - 1.45
	100 ozs	oz.	.65 - —
	synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots. hydrous, bots., 100 oz	oz.	.65 - —
	Hydrochloride, tin. 100 ozs	oz.	.50 - —
	Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.48 - —
	Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots	gram	.70 - .95
	Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.80 - 1.95
	l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.15 - 2.40
	dried, bgs	lb.	.03½- —
	l.c.l., bgs	lb.	.04 - .07
	USP, cryst., bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
	l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25 - —
	smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
	bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10 - —
	l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
	smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.60 - —
	kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
	l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.60 - —
	kgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.85 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

	Ergot, USP, cns	lb.	1.55 - 1.80
	Eserine, bots	oz.	No prices
	Sulphate, bots	oz.	65.00 - —
	Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).		
	Amyl (see Amyl ether).		
	Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd	lb.	.30 - —
	Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).		
	Nitrous, cons., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	.93 - 1.10
	Sulphuric, cons., dms	lb.	.11 - .16
	USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.60 - .61
	Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
	l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 - —
	tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 - —
	Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88% dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1548- —
	l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1598- —
	tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.1448- —
	95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1607- —
	l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1657- —
	tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.1507- —
	99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1626- —
	l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1676- —
	tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.1526- —
	N.F., dms	lb.	.14½- .15½
	synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09½- —
	l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10 - —
	tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.06½- —
	95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09¾- —
	l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾- —
	tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½- —
	Acetoacetate, dms., c.s., works.	lb.	.37½- —
	l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.36 - —
	Benzoate, bots	lb.	.50 - .53
	B-ethoxy propionate, dms., works	lb.	.70 - —
	Bromide, tech., dms	lb.	.50 - .55
	Carbamate, dms., divd. E	lb.	.56 - —
	Chloride, tech., dms	lb.	.15 - .20
	USP, bbls., cyl	lb.	.20 - .22
	Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.05 - 2.60
	Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif.	lb.	.20 - .22
	Iodide, bots	lb.	2.50 - 2.65
	Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.32½- .39½
	Myristate, dms., works	lb.	.35 - —
	Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
	Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.47 - —
	Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.33 - —
	Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).		
	40% available SiO_2, dms., works	lb.	.50 - —
	EthyleHulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.70 - —
	smaller lots, works	lb.	.82 - .90
	Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.80 - —
	Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.0642- —
	West of Rockies	lb.	.0691- —
	l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.0691- —
	West of Rockies	lb.	.0941- —
	tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.0742- —
	West of Rockies	lb.	.0792- —
	Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).		
	Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E	lb.	.10 - —
	l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 - —
	tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 - —
	Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.17½- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½- —
	tanks, works	lb.	.16½- —
	Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
	tanks, works	lb.	.14½- —
	Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13¾- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½- —
	tanks, works	lb.	.12½- —
	Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- —
	tanks, works	lb.	.15½- —
	Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.57 - —
	l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
	Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l. dms., works	lb.	.80 - —

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PLASTICS THAT SMELL BETTER . . . SELL BETTER

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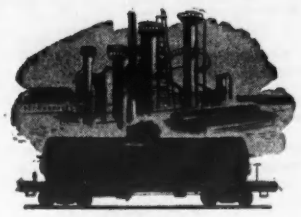
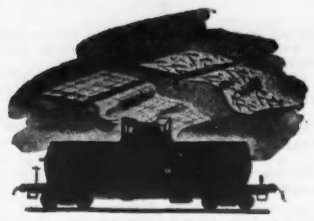


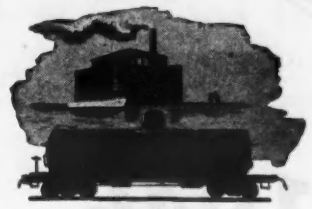
ALCOHOL

Clean, steel car, 6,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



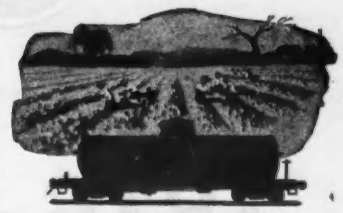
CAUSTIC SODA

Heavily insulated steel car, with or without heater coils, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity. Usually specially lined.



CHLORINE

Insulated, welded car; built to withstand pressure up to 500 pounds; 15 or 30 ton capacity.

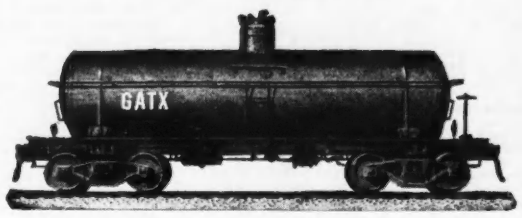


COTTONSEED OIL

Clean, steam coiled car of 8,000 gallon capacity.

FOR RENT

TANK CARS



Tank car transportation of liquids in bulk, pioneered by General American has proved its versatility, its efficiency, its economy.

The General American fleet comprises more than 37,000 specialized tank cars . . . 207 different types of tank cars . . . designed for the safe and swift hauling of an almost infinite variety of liquids.

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If your problem is the transportation of liquids in bulk, let the nearest General American office help you.

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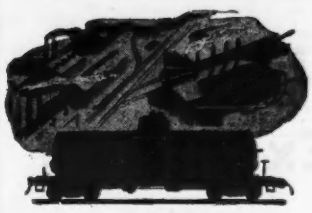
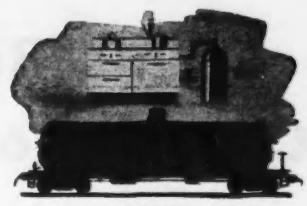
GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION CHICAGO.



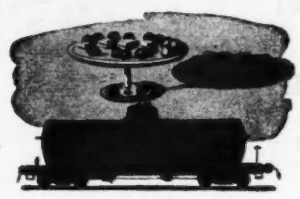
FUEL OIL

5(cg) car, steam coiled, 8,000 to 12,500 gallon capacity.



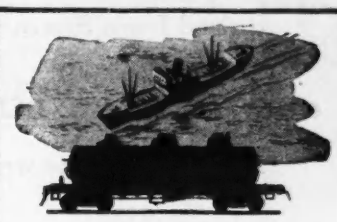
PROPANE

Heavily constructed car, welded and insulated. Built to withstand internal pressures to 300 pounds. Capacity 10,000 to 11,000 gallons.



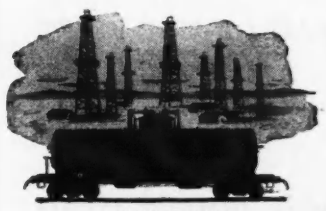
CORN SYRUP UNMIXED

Clean, steam coiled with heavy truck capacity. Usually lined with aluminum paint.



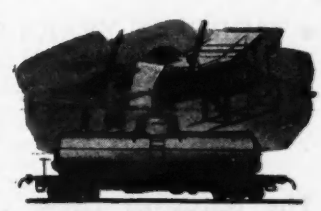
LUBRICATING OIL

Steel car, with steam coils, single or multiple compartment; usually 8,000 gallon capacity.



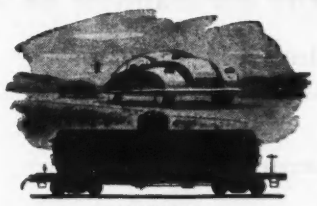
MURIATIC ACID

Car lined with pure or synthetic rubber; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



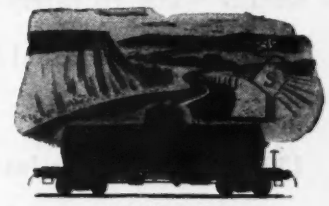
ACETIC ACID

Aluminum Car, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity.



GASOLINE

Clean car, 6,000 to 12,500 gallons; single or multiple compartment.

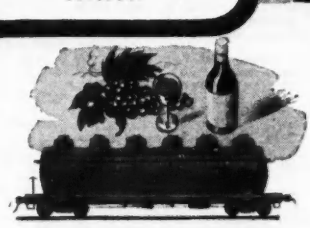


ASPHALT OR TAR

Heavily steam coiled car; with 2 or more inches of insulation; steam jacketed outlet; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.

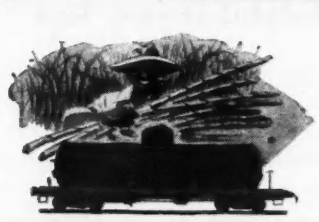
LARD

Clean steam coiled car, usually of 8,000 gallon capacity.



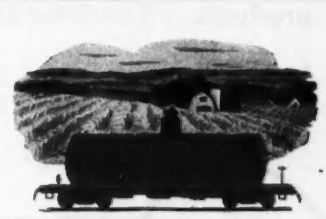
WINE

Insulated car with one to six compartments. Interior coated to preserve quality.



MOLASSES

Steam coiled car with heavy capacity trucks; 8,000 gallon capacity.



SULPHURIC ACID

Heavily constructed steel car with heavy truck capacity. Equipped to unload through dome.

ISCO

1816–1946

This Business Came into Existence

- FIVE YEARS BEFORE FLORIDA was acquired from Spain — 1821
- SEVEN YEARS BEFORE THE MONROE DOCTRINE was written — 1823
- NINE YEARS BEFORE THE ERIE CANAL was opened — 1825
- THIRTEEN YEARS AHEAD OF THE FIRST RAILROAD — 1829

The dates of these notable historic events in relation to that of the birth of this business would seem to fairly justify our claim to be veterans in Chemical Business.

130 Years of cumulative experience is at your call here to help with your problems relating to Chemicals, Gums, Waxes, Talcs and allied products. For friendly, helpful service, look to ISCO.

ISCO INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.
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BOSTON CHICAGO CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND GLOVERSVILLE PHILADELPHIA

Factories: Niagara Falls, N. Y., Jersey City, N. J.

Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	10.50	-10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	5.25	- —
smaller lots	lb.	5.30	- 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.	lb.	2.65	- 2.75
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Eugenol, pure, USP XII	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Euphorbia, bls.	lb.	.20	- .22

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh	ton.	17.00	-20.50
bulk, c.l.	ton.	14.00	-17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons.	ton.	12.75	-16.25
bulk, c.l.	ton.	9.75	-12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons.	ton.	20.00	22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00	19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Indian, bgs., afloat	lb.	.15	- .15½
Fenugreek, domestic, futures, bgs., source.	lb.	.09	- .09½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .09½
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.09½	- .10
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.	lb.	.13½	- .15
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.14½	- .17
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	20.00	-20.25
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.65	- 2.70
Fishberries, bgs.	lb.	.24	- .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works.	ton.	89.50	- —
65% protein, bgs., E. works.	ton.	95.50	- —
Fishscrap,[1,7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast.	ton.	84.00	- —
Flake white, bbls.	lb.	.09	- —
kegs	lb.	.11	- —
Fleaseed, black, bgs.	lb.	.53	- .60
Blonde, bgs.	lb.	.26	- .27
Fluorspar,[1] No 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net	ton.	37.00	- —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines.	ton.	33.00	- —
85%, c.l., bulk, mines	ton.	32.00	- —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines	ton.	31.00	- —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines.	ton.	30.00	- —
Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.0520	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0570	—
dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0460	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0510	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0320	—
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C.	lb.	.0345	—
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.75	- .76
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines.	ton.	8.50	-15.00
Tex mines	ton.	12.50	- —
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	3.00	- —
imp., bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00	-40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.13½	—
cns., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- .25½
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., cns., dms.	lb.	.15½	- .20½
tanks, works	lb.	.09½	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35	- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.33	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.31	- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14	- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	- —

G

G salt, bbls.	lb.	.45	- —
Galangal root, bls., futures	lb.	.30	- .31
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Extract, bbls.	lb.	No stocks	
Gammapicoline 95%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.35	- —
Gasoline,[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 73-75 octane, tanks, gal.		.06½	—
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks, gal.		.0799	- .09
Gulf Coast, 73-75 octane, tanks.	gal.	.06½	- .07¼
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal.		.06¾	- .07
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 74 octane, leaded, tanks.	gal.	.07½	- .08¼
natural, 26/70 octane, Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.04	- —
Gelatin, silver label, otns., dlvd.	lb.	.90	- .97
export, cs.	lb.	1.00	- —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.			
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.29	- .30
grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.35	- .36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.34	- .35
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms.	lb.	No prices	
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	No prices	
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Calicut, Romeo-type, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.	lb.	.16½	- .17
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.15½	- .16
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .23¼
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16½
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .15½
Rhattoon, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .14½
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).			
cryst., bgs., bbls., works, 100 lbs.		1.05	- 1.45
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoises, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest.	lb.	.16	- .23
80/86, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½	- .22½
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17	- .24
82/106, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18½	- .25½
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.			
Hide,[3] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	- .21½
122-142, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	- .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	- .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	- .26½
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	- .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	- .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	- .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	- .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	- .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	- .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26	- .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27	- .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. over bgs			
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks.	lb.	.12¾	—
soaplye, 80%, tanks.	lb.	.11½	—
dynamite, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17½	- .18¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.18	- .19¾
tanks	lb.	.17¼	- .18
Glycerin, high gravity, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17½	- .18¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.18	- .18¾
tanks	lb.	.17¼	- .18
refined, B.P., 98%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks	lb.	.18½	—
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼	—
tanks	lb.	.18	—
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¾	—
tanks	lb.	.17¾	—
Glycine, USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).			
Glycol boriborate, dms.	lb.	.22	- —
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.	oz.	20.75	-21.00
acid-yellow, bots.	oz.	18.75	-19.00
Gold-soda chloride photo., bots.	oz.	13.00	- —
USP IX, bots.	oz.	14.50	-14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.	lb.	8.75	- 9.00
powd., bxs.	lb.	9.25	- 9.50
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Grains of paradise bgs.	lb.	.45	- .46
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 50% through 80 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse.	lb.	.04½	—
70-75%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.05	- —
75-80%, same basis	lb.	.05½	—
80-85%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.06	- —
85-90%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.07	- —
90% and up, same basis.	lb.	.08	- —
imported, amorphous, powd., dlvd.	lb.	.04	- .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., same basis.	lb.	.14	- .16
90-92%, powd., same basis.	lb.	.16	- .19
97% powd., same basis.	lb.	.22	- .26
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, 200-lb. crtns, same basis.	lb.	.21	- .22
No. 2, same basis.	lb.	.22	- .24
Grease, house,[1,7] loose	lb.	.08¼	Nom.
White, choice, loose	lb.	.08¾	Nom.
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).			
molybdic, kegs., works.	lb.	3.25	- —
tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	3.75	- —
Chrome,[3] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.26	- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.27	- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.28	- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.28½	- —
21-23%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.29½	- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.29¾	- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.30¾	- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.32½	- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.34	- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.35¾	- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.36¾	- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07	- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07¾	- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¼	- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09	- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¼	- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¼	- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¾	- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10	- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10½	- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.11	- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.12	- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.13¼	- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.14¼	- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17	- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19¼	- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19¾	- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.20½	- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.21	- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.22	- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.23¼	- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¾c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, pure, dms., works.	lb.	.24	- —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works.	lb.	3.00	- —
tungstic, bbls., works	lb.	3.50	- —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works.	lb.	.85	- —
toner, bbls., works	lb.	4.00	- 5.00
Paris (see P).			
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
emerald, kgs.	lb.	2.60	- —
Verdigris (see V).			
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Grindelia robusta, bls.	lb.	.21	- .22
Guaiac, resin, cs.	lb.	.32	- .34
Wood, bls.	lb.	.35	- .36
Guaiacol, cryst., N.F., tins.	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Liquid, N.F., bots., cbys.	lb.	1.60	- 1.84
Carbonate, dms.	lb.	2.40	- 2.46
Guarana, powd., cs.	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).			
Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cs.	lb.	.90	- .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.	lb.	.14¼	- .14¾
white, sorts, 1, bgs.	lb.	.28	- .29
Asphaltum (see A).			
Asafetida (see A).			
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.	lb.	1.00	- 1.70
Camphor (see C).			

Copal, Congo (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked Feb. 2. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be paid by importers in the Belgian Congo plus landed costs, as determined by a formula under the new import regulations).

East India (former dollar-and-cents ceilings on all other copals revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basir as Congo).

Manila, No. 1, hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., whse.	lb.	.25	- —

Dammar (former dollar-and-cent ceiling on Batavia and Singapore revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).

Elemi (former dollar-and-cent ceilings on elemi revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).

Gum, ester,[7] gum-resin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. ..lb. .1300- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., etc.....lb. .1325- —
other points, same basis. lb. .1400- —
wood-resin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .1050- .1074
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipes, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .21 - .50
Kauri (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .50 - .60
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .48 - .50
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .27 - .45
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.65 - 3.90
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Yacca (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., New Brighton, N. Y., same basis..ton 14.40 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 4, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[8] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .36
Heptane,[1] industrial grade, 50°-100° C., dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3-gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .65
Hexalin (see cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 8.00 - 9.00
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15¼- .18¼
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. No prices
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. No prices
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .30 - —
Hyssop, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
leaves, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, ketone, bot.....lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Methyl, bot.....lb. 6.25 -12.00
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
powd., bgs.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime...lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Iron chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.80
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb .07 - .09¾
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
C.trate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 3.40 - 3.52
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .21 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .06½- .09
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .63
Reduced, 96%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
partially hydrated bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.50 - —
(ferrous) tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms...lb. .10¾- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .33 - .38
scale, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26¼
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.lb. .23½- .26¼
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .80 - .95
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works..gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 4.45 - 4.55
tanks, works.....gal. 4.25 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. 1.10 - —
Propionate, cns.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .09¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .23 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .37 - .52
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .43 - .55
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.00

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .43 - .48
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .05 - —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks.. gal. .061 -

"ARMOUR'S ANIMAL GLUE WORKS BEST FOR US"

that's right, Mister...

And lots of adhesive users agree with you. Armour's Animal Glue *has proved it's good!* It is a time-tested, "natural" product—not a synthetic. Years of experience in the glue business go into the perfection of Armour's Animal Glue.

and that's not all...

We suggest that you investigate the possibilities of Armour's Animal Glue for:

Calcimine **Matches**
Barrel Sizing **Abrasives**
Container Liners
Printers' Rollers
Textile Sizing **Rubber**
Use in Dye Vats
Gummed Tape
Paper Boxes **Furniture**
Clarification Processes

• • • • •

Important:

At present, demand for many grades of Armour's Glue exceeds supply. However, we'll gladly discuss your problems to help you make *more efficient use* of the glue that is available.

Armour's Animal Glue is easy to use . . . You can use Armour's Animal Glue without *complicated chemical additions!* Merely mix with water, melt and use.

It has great tensile strength . . . Tensile strength up to 5,000 pounds per sq. in. gives the really tough bonding agent that means better performance for your products . . . *it's glued for good with Armour's!*

It's absolutely uniform . . . The careful, scientific controls in making Armour's Animal Glue mean *complete* uniformity . . . help assure efficient, uninterrupted production in your plant.

It will not deteriorate . . . Unlike some adhesives, it loses no performance qualities in storage. Armour's Animal Glue has a long life in solution.

It has no impurities . . . Armour's Animal Glue is commercially clean, chemically inactive and one hundred per cent glue.

Remember This About Armour's Animal Glue...

Easy to prepare — *Pure and clean*
Easy to use — *Chemically inactive*
High initial tack — *Does not deteriorate*
Complete uniformity — *Great tensile strength*

Armour GLUE Division

MANUFACTURERS OF HIDE GLUE, BONE GLUE, FLEXIBLE GLUES, SOLUBLE DRIED BLOOD, BLOOD ALBUMIN

1355 WEST 31ST STREET • CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Kerosene, at refinery, California, 40-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.07	—
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.04⅝-	.05
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks	gal.	.04875-	—
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks	gal.	.0655-	.0788
47 w.w., tanks	gal.	.0760-	—
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.10 -	.11
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse.	ton.	85.00 -	95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse.	ton.	95.00 -	105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls	lb.	1.35 -	1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard, ref., tierces, c.l.	lb.	No prices	
prime steam, tierces, c.l.	lb.	No prices	
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.80 -	.82
Laurel berries, bls	lb.	.25 -	.26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls	lb.	.18½-	.19
Greek, bls	lb.	.19½-	.20
Portuguese, futures, bls	lb.	.15½-	.16
good, bls	lb.	.16 -	.16½
Turkish, bls., futures	lb.	.15½-	.16
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.60 -	.65
ordinary, bls	lb.	.35 -	.45
select, bls	lb.	.65 -	.70
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
cryst., bbls	lb.	.12½-	—
gran., powd., bbls	lb.	.13½-	—
Arsenate,[1] basic powder, 8-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—
standard, paste, cns., c.l.	lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 -	—
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest.			
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., 20-ton lots, divd. E.	lb.	.08½-	—
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.08¾-	—
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.09 -	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49 -	—
Iodide, NF V, bots.	lb.	2.80 -	—
jars	lb.	2.60 -	—
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	—
Metal,[1,6] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).			
Metallic paste, dms., works.	lb.	No stocks	
Naphthenate, 24%-30%, Pb.	lb.	.16½-	.20
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.12½-	—
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.17⅝-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23 -	.28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts., in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11 -	—
other points	lb.	.10⅝-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11½-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12 -	—
Lead, red, 96% Pb_3O_4 or less, l.c.l., 5 tons, divd., Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.11¾-	—
other points	lb.	.11¼-	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.12 -	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.12¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.12¼-	—
other points	lb.	.11¾-	—
in oil, kgs.	lb.	.15¾-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd., Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Wash. and Ore.	lb.	.11¼-	—
other points	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.11¾-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.12¼-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.12 -	—
other points	lb.	.11½-	—
smaller lots, divd. Ala.	lb.	.12¼-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.12¾-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.12½-	—
other points	lb.	.12 -	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.11¼-	—
other points	lb.	.11¼-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12 -	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.12¼-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.12¼-	—
other points	lb.	.11¾-	—
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12½-	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13 -	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.12¾-	—
other points	lb.	.12¼-	—
Resinate, precip., 23.5% Pb dms.	lb.	.20 -	—
Silicate, bgs	lb.	.0730-	.0780
Soyate, 20.15% Pb., dms.	lb.	.23½-	—
Stearate, bbls	lb.	.34½-	.35½
Lead, sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic-sulphate).			
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.	lb.	.08½-	—
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., l.c.l., 6 tons, one delivery, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½-	—
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11½-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾-	—
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.10 -	—
divd. other points	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¼-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	—
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09 -	—
other points	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¼-	—
other points	lb.	.09 -	—
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.15 -	—
painters, kgs.	lb.	.14 -	—
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½-	.45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40%-	.50
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½-	.45
vegetable, pure, bots., 100 lbs.	lb.	2.75 -	—
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.35 -	.40
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.40 -	.42
powd., bbls	lb.	.60 -	.63
Root, Indian, bls	lb.	.12 -	.14
powd., bbls	lb.	.18 -	.20
Russian, bls	lb.	.12 -	.13
Spanish, bls	lb.	.12 -	.13
Turkish, bls	lb.	.12 -	.13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04 -	—
Lime, agricultural, works	ton.	9.00 -	9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 -	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	8.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	8.50 -	—
Berkeley, W. Va	ton.	8.50 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	10.25 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	9.00 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	7.90 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	8.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	9.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	7.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	7.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	7.90 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	7.90 -	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	8.00 -	—
Longview, Ala	ton.	7.90 -	—
Manistique, Mich	ton.	8.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	8.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Menominee, Mich	ton.	8.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind	ton.	7.50 -	—
Newala, Ala	ton.	7.90 -	—
Ripplemead, Va	ton.	8.50 -	—
Riverton, Va	ton.	8.50 -	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	8.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	8.50 -	—
Sherwood, Texas	ton.	7.90 -	—
Sherwood, Wisc	ton.	8.50 -	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	8.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	8.50 -	—
York, Pa	ton.	8.50 -	—
Hydrated, Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	10.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	10.00 -	—
Berkeley, W. Va	ton.	10.00 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	10.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	8.50 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	10.00 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	10.65 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	10.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	9.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	9.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	11.65 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	10.65 -	—
LeRoy, Minn	ton.	10.00 -	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.00 -	—
Longview, Ala	ton.	11.65 -	—
Manistique, Mich	ton.	9.50 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind	ton.	10.00 -	—
Newala, Ala	ton.	11.65 -	—
Petoskey, Mich	ton.	10.00 -	—
Port Island, Mich	ton.	9.00 -	—
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton.	12.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va	ton.	10.00 -	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	8.50 -	—
Sherwood, Tenn	ton.	11.65 -	—
Sherwood, Wisc	ton.	10.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	9.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	8.50 -	—
York, Pa	ton.	10.00 -	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	10.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	10.00 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	9.50 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Rockland, Maine	ton.	10.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
York, Pa	ton.	10.00 -	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[8] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-limestone).			
Limestone, ground, bulk, works.	ton.	1.40 -	—
Linalool	lb.	7.60 -	—
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.	lb.	8.50 -	—
ex lignaloe wood, bots.	lb.	7.75 -	8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	3.90 -	4.10
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.55 -	.60
without leaves, bls.	lb.	.60 -	.65
Linseed meal,[7] 34%, bulk, c.l.,	ton.	No prices	
32%, same basis	ton.	No prices	
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. divd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10 -	—
other points	lb.	.09¾-	—
Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11 -	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10¾-	—
other points	lb.	.10¼-	—
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.11 -	—
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11½-	—
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11¼-	—
other points	lb.	.10¾-	—
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.92 -	1.95
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Chloride, jars	lb.	1.65 -	1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40 -	1.41
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45 -	2.60
Hydroxide, jars	lb.	1.25 -	1.44

FOR DEPENDABLE SUPPLY AND SERVICE

PLACE 1947 CONTRACTS EARLY!

for SPENCER

INDUSTRIAL (NH_3) ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

Now is the time to contract for your 1947 requirements of Spencer Industrial Anhydrous Ammonia (NH_3) and assure your future production schedules for the manufacture of *Fertilizers, Explosives, Petroleum Products, Chemicals, Sulphuric Acids, Rayon, Wood Pulp Treating, Refrigerants* . . .

CONTRACT orders mean a sure supply of 99.5% pure Spencer Anhydrous Ammonia.

CONTRACT orders mean prompt delivery throughout 1947.

CONTRACT orders mean price protection—full protection against market fluctuations.

CONTRACT orders mean good business—enable you to reduce inventories and plan with certainty for orderly economical production.

Spencer Chemical COMPANY

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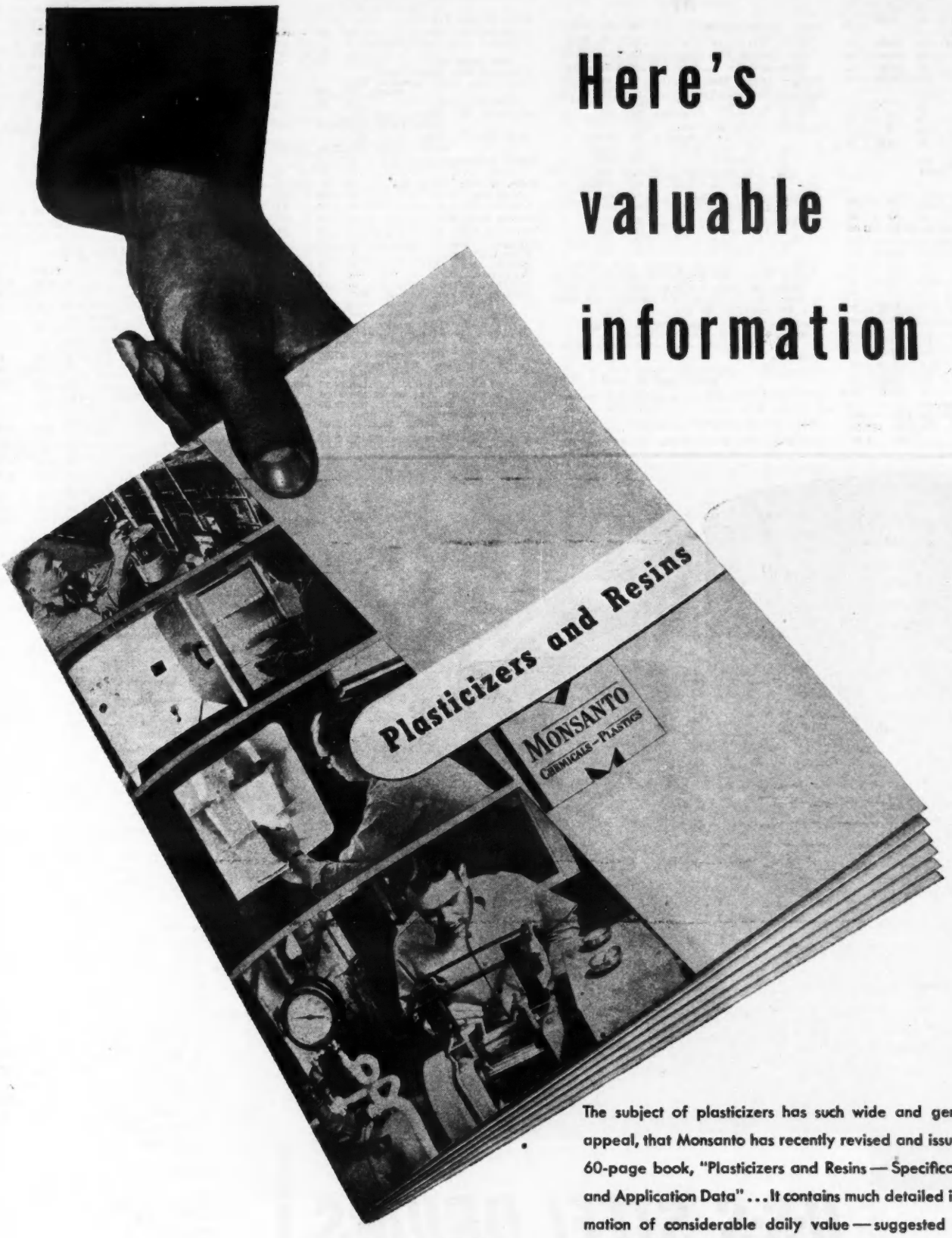
Works: Pittsburg, Kansas

CHEMICALS

ON CONTRACT . . . ON SCHEDULE . . . ON TIME

Here's valuable information



The subject of plasticizers has such wide and general appeal, that Monsanto has recently revised and issued a 60-page book, "Plasticizers and Resins — Specifications and Application Data"... It contains much detailed information of considerable daily value — suggested uses, specifications, descriptions, tables, graphs, and various data on flash points, viscosities, pour points, solubilities ...A copy will be sent promptly on request. Contact the nearest Monsanto District Office, or write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Cincinnati, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Montreal, Toronto.

Some Suggested Uses for Monsanto Plasticizers

Alkyd Resins • Benzyl Cellulose • Cellulose Acetate • Cellulose Acetobutyrate • Cellulose Acetopropionate • Chlorinated Rubber • Ethyl Cellulose Natural Resins • Neoprene • Nitrocellulose Phenolic Resins • Polystyrene • Polyvinyl Acetate Polyvinyl Butyral • Polyvinyl Chloride • Polyvinyl Formal • Protein Compounds (Soybean or Corn Protein, Casein, Glue) • Santolite Resins • Urea Formaldehyde Resins.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Lithium iodide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
jars .....lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., works....lb. .53½- —
Lithopone,[7] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20tons)..lb. .0440- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0465- —
bbls., c.l. .....lb. .0465- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0490- —
titanated (high-strength), bgs. lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .06¼- —

Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst. ½c. higher.

Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l....lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .20½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
No. 5, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .23¼- —
No 5, boxs., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 6, boxs., l.c.l.....lb. .39½- .44½
Lovage root, American (ligusticum actae folium), bbls..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, tin.....lb. 12.75 -13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00

M

Mace,[7] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .80 Nom.
Banda, cs.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Broken, bgs.....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1] dms.....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Magnesia carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1..lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .10¾- —

Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. 33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesia phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls..lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .34½- —
less than ton.....lb. .35½- —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton. 55.75 - —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash..ton. 22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12¾
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks.lb. .14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 77.00 -82.00
85-90%, bbls., c.l. works... ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton. 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works... ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Manganese, hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars .....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms...lb. .15¾- .16
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .17½- —
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton. 62.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati... ton. 65.00 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton. 60.00 - —
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1,8] E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton. 58.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works.lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .35 - .36
Chilean, bls.....lb. .08¾- .09
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots., works, gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 8.25 - 8.30
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. No prices
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. No prices
racemic, cns.....lb. 6.10 - 6.20
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails .....lb 1.30 - —
30%, pails .....lb 1.88 - 1.90
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. .....lb. 2.59 - 2.61
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.86 - —
Iodide, red, NF, dms.....lb. 4.30 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.40 - —
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib dms.....lb. 2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide).
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. No stocks
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg. No stocks
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. No stocks
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs. ..lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1] natural, all grades. dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 60 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.

synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2 frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld. .....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn. Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y. N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss. N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
10 dms.....lb. .16¼- —
1-9 dms.....lb. .17¼- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13¼- .15
10 dms., dlvd.....lb. .16¼- —
1-9 dms, dlvd.....lb. .17¼- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. .....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. .....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09¾- —
W. of Miss. .....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss. .....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08¼- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., incl. E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss R., 2c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. lb. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4 same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo. N. H., N. J., N. Y. N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

U·S·S STEEL DRUMS

GALVANIZED
TINNED
PAINTED
DECORATED
STAINLESS

U·S·S Steel Drums are the preferred containers because of the long, safe and trouble-free service they afford. Here are products backed by unexcelled manufacturing facilities, skilled engineering and unsurpassed production knowledge. Our superior lithographing facilities make possible the faithful reproduction of intricate designs in a wide variety of colors.

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UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

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BOYLE MANUFACTURING DIVISION, *Los Angeles and Alameda, California*
PETROLEUM IRON WORKS DIVISION, *Sharon, Pa., Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas*

UNITED STATES STEEL

Methanol, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1..gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .46½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col. Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
bots., cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Bromide, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
cyls. .....lb. .55 - .70
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders, lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - —
50 to 499 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, 500-lb..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40
60-499 lb. cyl.....lb. .40 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 130-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders 10c. per pound higher.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms. works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs., works, lb. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., works.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .16 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methyleneanilin, lbs., ton lots, min. frt. alld..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., divd.lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. 3.75 - —
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .23½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works. ton.50.00 -60.00
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines.ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works frt. alld. E..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, ¾c. higher.
Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l..lb. .15¼- .17¼
spray, bulk c.l.....lb. .15¾- .17¼
whole, roller, bbls., c.l....lb. .40 - .41
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .41 - .42
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
tanks, Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

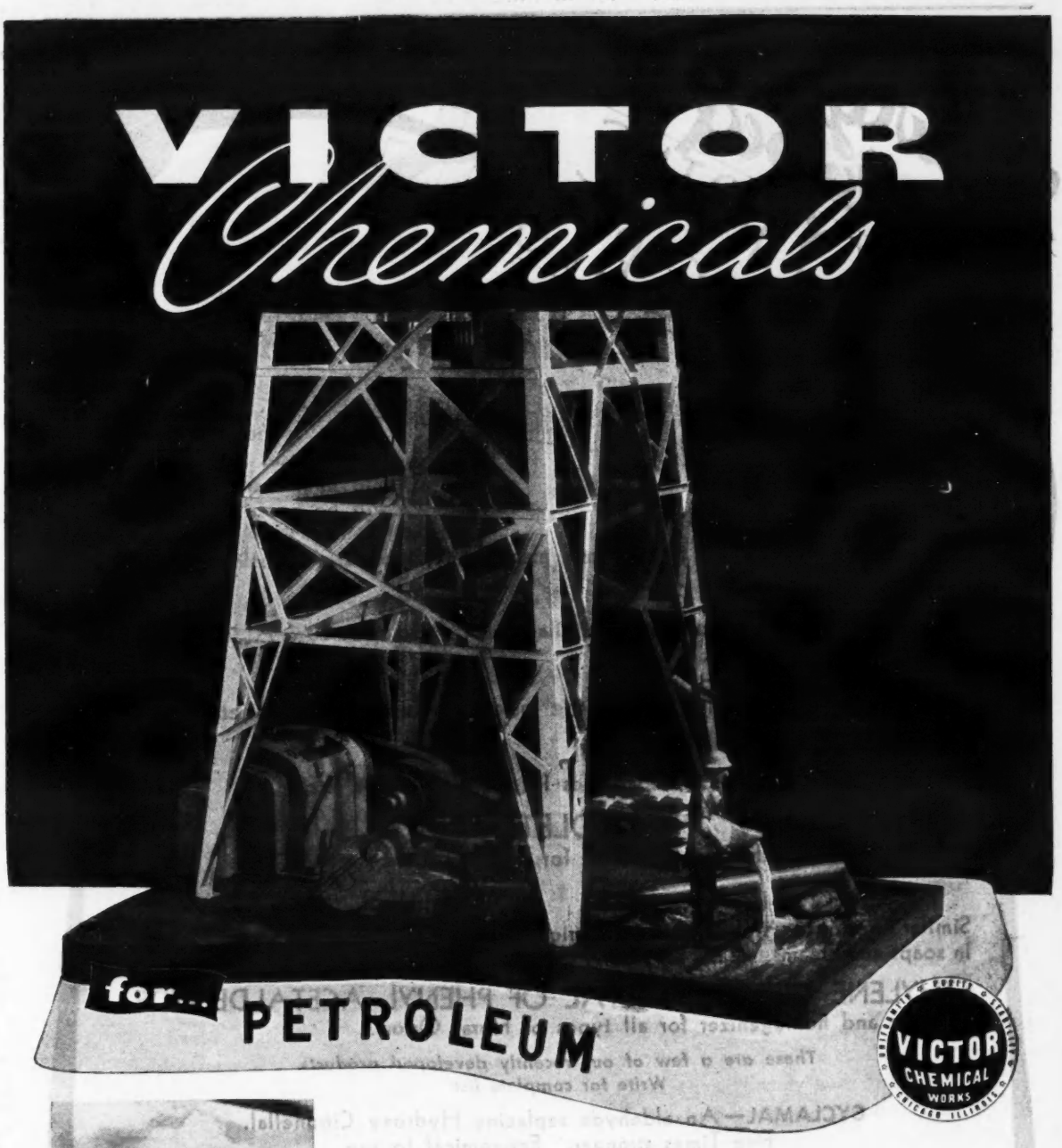
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 90%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[1,6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .18 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works..lb. .15 - —
Monomethylene, anhydrous, cyl., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. 100% basis..lb. .32½- —
Monomethylene solution, dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis..lb. .37 - .43½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs .....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs. .....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.55.00 -60.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs. .....lb. 4.10 - 9.20
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. .....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns. .....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs. .....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls. .....lb. No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., Brown, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
yellow, bgs. .....lb. .21 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs., futures, lb. .21 - .21½
Montana, brown, bgs., futures.. lb. .10½- .11
oriental, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
futures, f.o.b. source....lb. .07½- .08
yellow, bgs. .....lb. No prices
futures .....lb. .16 - .16½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Myrobalans,[1] whole J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.51.00 -52.00
J2, same basis.....ton.48.00 -49.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - .03½
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .0335- .0375
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- .0325
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- .0375
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0325- .0375
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - .0375
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
50-lb. qs., same basis....lb. .09¾- —
1-lb pkgs., same basis..lb. .11 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works, lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y...ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.16.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works, kilo 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 99 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs. .....lb. 1.015 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
Ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks.....ton.106.21 - —

Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va., bulk, works.

Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,†] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works. unit-ton. 2.60-4.40-3.00-4.40



In the drilling of oil wells special muds are employed to cool and lubricate the drill bit, prevent cave-ins, hold back tremendous gas pressures and other purposes. Good drill mud must be sufficiently fluid to pump easily, yet capable of building thin, impermeable walls. It should be viscous, yet fluid enough to drop out rock cuttings in the mud pits. To control the viscosity of drill mud, chemicals are usually added . . . sodium phosphates as thinners, powdered ferrophosphorus to increase weight. Both chemicals are produced by Victor. Other Victor chemicals used in oil well drilling and petroleum refining include: **Alkyl Phosphates** (oil additives, stabilizers for gasoline), **Ferrophosphorus** (weighting drill mud), **Phosphoric Acid** (refining oil and gasoline), **Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate, Sodium Tripolyphosphate,** and **Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate** (conditioning drill mud), **Tripotassium Phosphate** (purifying gasoline).

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Plants: NASHVILLE • MT. PLEASANT, TENN. • CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL. • VICTOR, FLA.

Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
Nitronaphthalene, beta, lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane 1, dms., works, lb. .25 - —
M, dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] bgs. lb. .50 - .52
Nutmegs,[7] West Indian, bgs., Sept.-Oct. lb. .80 - .81
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .09½- .10
powder, bbls., bxs. lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works, lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial grade dms., c.l., G.3., gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G. 3., gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G. 3., gal. .55 - —
tanks, G. 3., gal. .13 - —
Octanol, (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots., lb. 4.75 - 5.00
USP, bots., lb. No prices
sweet, exp., dms., cns., lb. 1.10 - 1.45
Angelica root, bots., lb. 115.00 -275.00
Seed, bots., lb. 115.00 -265.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms., lb. 1.45 - 2.75
Russian, cns., lb. 3.75 - —
Apricot kernel, cns., lb. .60 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms., lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu,[1,7] tanks, lb. .12 - —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns., lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns., lb. 1.53 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns., lb. 2.25 - 5.50
natural, Italian, cns., lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns., lb. 5.00 - 6.00
rectified, cns., lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns., lb. 5.15 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works, gal. .65 - .70
Oil, cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms., lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP IX, cns., lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Calamus, cns., lb. 20.00 -30.00
Camphor, white, nat., cns., lb. 1.25 - —
synthetic, cns., lb. .15 - .35
Cananga, native, cns., lb. 8.00 -14.00
rectified, cns., lb. 10.50 -17.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns., lb. 6.85 - 8.75
Cardamom, bots., lb. 18.00 -25.00
Cassia, USP, cns., lb. 4.00 - 6.50
Castor,[1] blown, ret. dms., c.l., lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., lb. .22½- —
cold pressed, USP, cns., lb. .22¼- .22½
dms., c.l., lb. .20¾ —
l.c.l., lb. .21 - —
tanks, lb. .1950- —
Dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2679- —
l.c.l., lb. .2719- —
tanks, lb. .2639- —
unbodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2579- —
l.c.l., lb. .2619- —
tanks, lb. .2539- —
No. 5, tech., dms., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., lb. .20¾- —
tanks, lb. .1920- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l., lb. .11 Nom.
l.c.l., lb. .11½ Nom.
75% (62-64% fat), dms., c.l., lb. .14 Nom.
l.c.l., lb. .14½ Nom.
Cedarleaf,[7] USP, cns., dms., lb. 2.55 - 2.70
Cedarwood, USP, cns., lb. .80 - 1.30
dms., lb. .80 - 1.15
Celery, bots., lb. 16.50 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns., lb. .60 - .85
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots., lb. 32.00 -41.00
leaf, dms., lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., lb. 1.85 - 2.75
Clove, USP, cns., lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Oil, coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y., lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y., lb. .0968- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y., lb. .0868- —
ref., bichd., undeod., tankcars, lb. .10175- —
bichd., deod., tankcars, lb. .1055- —
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms., gal. 2.40 - 3.60
tanks, gal. .86 - —
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms., gal. 2.15 - 3.25
Coriander, bots., lb. 18.00 -22.50
Corn,[7] crude, tanks, works, lb. No prices
deod., bichd., tanks, Chicago, lb. No prices
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, divd. E., lb. No prices
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E., lb. No prices
Cottonseed,[7] crude, tanks, works lb. No prices
foots, acid 95%, tanks, divd. E., lb. No prices
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E., lb. No prices
salad, or winterized, tankcars lb. No prices
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns., lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Cubeb, cns., lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots., lb. 8.50 -22.00
Cypress, bots., lb. 12.00 -16.00
Dagras (see D).
Dillseed, bots., lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots., lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns., lb. 2.25 - 4.40
Eucalyptus, USP, rect., 80-90%, cns., lb. 1.18 - 1.40
70-80%, cns., lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fennel, sweet, cns., lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns., lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Fishliver, dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram, per million units. .30 - —
Oil, fishliver, for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 grams, per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units, per million units. .40 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots., oz. 15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns., lb. 16.00 -28.00
Bourbon, cns., lb. 16.25 -22.00
Russian, cns., lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots., lb. 11.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns., lb. 2.20 - 2.45
California, bots., cns., lb. 2.30 - —
Grease,[1] common, No. 1, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l., lb. .14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l., lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l., lb. 16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l., lb. .15½- —
Guaiacwood, cns., lb. 2.90 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns., lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. .089 - —
Juniper berry, dom., bots., lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns., lb. .83 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots., lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns., lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Lavender flower, French, 38%-42% ester, cns., lb. 10.00 -17.00
30-32% ester, lb. 6.00 -10.00
Russian, cns., lb. 13.75 - —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns., lb. 2.35 - 3.10
tech., cns., lb. 2.10 - 2.60
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., lb. 3.35 - —
Messina,[1] cns., lb. 3.25 - 3.65
Terpeneless, bots., lb. 40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms., lb. 3.80 - 4.45
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns., lb. No stocks
Wood, Mexican, cns., lb. 4.60 - 5.75
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns., lb. 5.25 - 7.20
West Indian, cns., lb. 6.00 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns., lb. 13.50 -15.00
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l., lb. .1880- —
l.c.l., lb. .1930- .1900
tanks, lb. .1800- —
tankwagon, lb. .1800- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l., lb. .1790- —
dms., l.c.l., lb. .1870- .1890
tanks, lb. .1710- —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks, gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks, gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks, gal. .23 - .25
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks, gal. .18½- .19
200-300 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks, gal. .16 - .18
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks, gal. .28 - .31
cylinder oils, 600-650 flash, tanks, gal. .17 - .19
600-650 steam, refd., tanks, gal. .15½- .20
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .26 - .26
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .28 - .28
Mace, dist., cns., dms., lb. 6.75 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white).
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns., lb. 6.40 -10.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto., lb. .089 - —
refined, alkali dms., c.l., lb. .1400 Nom.
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l., lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l., lb. .1300- —
tanks, lb. .1220- —
Mustard, artif., USP, cns., lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Seed, exp., dms., extra, lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls., gal. 1.80 Nom.
20°, bbls., gal. 1.75 Nom.
30°, bbls., gal. 1.55 Nom.
pure, bbls., lb. No prices
Neroli, French, bots., lb. 150.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots., lb. 170.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, cns., lb. 6.75 - —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms., lb. .85 - .95
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l., lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., lb. .26 - .27
Oleo, extra, tcs., Chicago, lb. .13¼- —
prime, Chicago, lb. .12¾- —
Olibanum, bots., lb. 5.00 - 5.70
extra fine, lb. 6.25 - —
Olive, denat., dms., gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-4% f.f.a., dms., extra, works, gal. 4.30 - 4.50
imported, dms., gal. 4.91½-5.11½
foots,[1] dom., dms., c.l., lb. .18 - —
tankcars, works, lb. .17 - —
imp.,[1] dms., c.l., ex dock, lb. .18 - —
tankcars, ex dock, lb. .17 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l., lb. No stocks
l.c.l., lb. No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l., lb. No stocks
l.c.l., lb. No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l., lb. No stocks
l.c.l., lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs., lb. 1.25 - 1.75
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., lb. 1.45 - 2.00
Calif., cns., lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms., lb. 1.45 - 1.80
Messina, coppers, lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns., lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots., lb. 100.00 -114.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs., lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms., lb. .0665- —
Palmarosa, cns., lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y., lb. .0835 Nom.
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3., gal. .06¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3., gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.3., gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y., gal. .12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour same basis, gal. .08¼- —
10/25 pour, same basis, gal. .06¾- —
Patchouli, imported, cns., lb. 70.00 -114.00
Peanut,[7] bleached, undeord., tankcars, lb. No prices
crude, tanks, works, lb. No prices
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, divd. E., lb. No prices
raw, 50%, tanks, divd., E., lb. No prices
hydrogenated, tankcars, lb. No prices
Pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns., lb. 3.25 - 3.60
import, cns., lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Peppermint, natural, dms., lb. 7.75 - 8.15
redist, USP, dms., lb. 8.35 - 8.75
Perilla, crude, dms., lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms., lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Pimento, berry, dms., lb. 6.85 - 8.00
Leaf, cns., lb. 3.25 - 3.65
Pine, destructively dist., ret. dms., l.c.l., Jacksonville, gal. .63 - —
New Orleans, gal. .60 - —
steam dist., dms., gal. .65 - —
Pineneedle, cns., lb. 3.35 - 3.65

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The new odor successes in the perfume and cosmetic field will be based on these.

CUIRUSAL
Powerful aldehyde useful in floral and many fancy bouquets. (Russian Leather)

ALDEHYDE FK
Basis for Lilacs to create richer, stronger Lilac Odor. Add up to 10% Aldehyde FK.

RESEDALIA
A chemical surprisingly true to the odor of Reseda Mignonette.

TUBEROL
Basis for Tuberose odors and perfumes for creams, lotions, etc.

VIOLETTONE
A Ketone basis with Patchouly note for Violet Odors.

JASMINOL
Similar in odor to Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde but softer and finer. Stable in soaps and creams. Basis for Jasmin Odors.

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Softener and homogenizer for all types of Floral Odors.

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ESTABLISHED 1910 — GD — AROMATICS DIVISION

Oil, putty, petroleum, heavy, dms., gal.	.18	-	—
tankwagon ..... gal.	.12½	-	—
light, dms..... gal.	.16½	-	—
tankwagon ..... gal.	.12¼	-	—
Rapeseed,[1] bulk..... lb.	.13	-	—
Red,[1] single dist., ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.. lb.	.13¼	-	—
W. of Rockies... lb.	.14¼	-	—
Texas and Okla.. lb.	.13¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd., E. of Rockies.. lb.	.12½	-	—
W. of Rockies..... lb.	.13½	-	—
Texas and Okla..... lb.	.13	-	—
double dist., ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.. lb.	.15¾	-	—
W. of Rockies..... lb.	.16¾	-	—
Texas and Okla..... lb.	.16¾	-	—
special, non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb.	.18¾	-	—
W. of Rockies..... lb.	.17¾	-	—
Texas and Okla..... lb.	.17½	-	—
Rose, natural, coppers..... oz.	31.25	-	40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms.. lb.	1.10	-	1.50
USP, cns., dms..... lb.	1.40	-	1.75
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.... gal.	.66	-	—
2d rectified, dms..... gal.	.68	-	—
3d rectified, dms..... gal.	.72	-	—
Rue, bots..... lb.	4.75	-	5.25
Sage, Dalmatian, cns..... lb.	6.50	-	—
Spanish, cns. ..... lb.	2.35	-	3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots.. lb.	11.15	-	17.50
Sardine, crude,[1,7] tanks, Pac. coast.. lb.	.1040	-	—
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.. lb.	.1550	-	—
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.. lb.	.1650	-	—
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.. lb.	.1450	-	—
tanks ..... lb.	.1370	-	—
Sassafras, artificial..... lb.	.80	-	1.10
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms.. lb.	1.90	-	2.30
Savin, cns..... lb.	27.00	-	—
Savory, cns..... lb.	8.00	-	—
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports. lb.	.069	-	—
Sesame,[1,7] tanks..... lc.	.1430	-	—
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal.	.2185	-	—
l.c.l., works..... gal.	.25	-	.29
tanks, works..... gal.	.15	-	.16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns..... lb.	No stocks		
Soybean,[7] clarified, dms..... lb.	No prices		
tanks ..... lb.	No prices		
crude, tanks, Decatur.... lb.	No prices		
winterized, tankcars, Decatur.. lb.	No prices		
ret. dms. ..... lb.	No prices		
refd., varnish, dms..... lb.	No prices		
tanks ..... lb.	No prices		
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.. lb.	No prices		
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	No prices		
Spearmint, dms. ..... lb.	12.25	-	14.00
Sperm, bleached, 85°, dms.. lb.	.1445	-	—
natural, 45°, dms..... lb.	.1210	-	.1211
Spruce,[1] cns., dms..... lb.	2.60	-	2.75
Sunflower,[1] imported, refined, tanks.. lb.	.1436	-	—
semi-refined, tanks..... lb.	.1430	-	—
Sweet birch, North, cns.... lb.	5.00	-	7.25
South, cns..... lb.	2.50	-	3.25
Tall,[1] crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.	53.65	-	55.00
l.c.l., works..... ton.	58.65	-	63.65
tanks, works..... ton.	40.00	-	45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works.. lb.	.03	-	.03¼
l.c.l., works..... lb.	.05½	-	—
tanks, works..... lb.	.04½	-	—
Tallow,[1] acidless, bbls.. c.l., Chicago.. lb.	.09⅝	-	—
tanks, Chicago..... lb.	.09⅛	-	—
Tansy, cns. ..... lb.	12.00	-	—
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities.. gal.	.32⅝	-	—
l.c.l., works..... gal.	.29⅝	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. cities.... gal.	.27	-	—
rectified, USP, bbls..... gal.	.60½	-	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Thyme, red, NF, cns..... lb.	2.00	-	3.65
White, cns. ..... lb.	2.85	-	3.75
Tung,[1] dms., c.l..... lb.	.39	-	.39½
l.c.l. ..... lb.	.40	-	.41
tanks ..... lb.	.38⅝	-	—
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms.. lb.	.25	-	.29
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns..... lb.	37.50	-	42.50
Haitian ..... lb.	32.50	-	35.00
Whale,[1] ref., natural, dms.. lb.	No stocks		
Winter bleached, dms..... lb.	No stocks		
Wheat germ, dms..... gal.	10.00	-	13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., incl., c.l. gal.	.40	-	—
l.c.l. ..... gal.	.43	-	.47
65-75 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.. gal.	.41	-	—
l.c.l. ..... gal.	.44	-	.48
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.. gal.	.43	-	—
l.c.l. ..... gal.	.46	-	.50
125/135 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.. gal.	.54½	-	—
l.c.l. ..... gal.	.57½	-	.61½
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.. gal.	.56½	-	—
l.c.l. ..... gal.	.59½	-	—
175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.. gal.	.59	-	—
l.c.l. ..... gal.	.62	-	.66
200/210 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.. gal.	.63	-	—
l.c.l. ..... gal.	.66	-	.70
335/345 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l.. gal.	.71	-	—
l.c.l. ..... gal.	.74	-	.78
55, 70 and 80 vis., non-ret. dms., SanFrancisco. gal.	.45	-	—
smaller lots, same basis. gal.	.47	-	.50
100 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.. gal.	.56½	-	—
smaller lots, same basis. gal.	.57½	-	.61½
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.. gal.	.64	-	—
smaller lots, same basis gal.	.66	-	.69
180 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.. gal.	.69½	-	—
smaller lots, same basis gal.	.71½	-	.74½
340 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco. gal.	.81	-	—
smaller lots, same basis gal.	.83	-	.86
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns.. lb.	5.50	-	12.00
South, cns. ..... lb.	3.65	-	4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, cns. ..... lb.	6.00	-	6.75
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb.	10.00	-	12.25
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.. lb.	18.00	-	24.00
first, bots..... lb.	14.00	-	17.50
second, bots..... lb.	10.50	-	14.00
third, bots..... lb.	5.75	-	9.00
Oleostearin,[1,7] loose, Chicago.. lb.	.1061	-	—
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton.	7.00	-	9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.. ton.	8.00	-	—
paper bgs., c.l., works.. ton.	9.50	-	—
Olivine, aggregate, lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works.. ton.	7.00	-	—
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.	5.00	-	—
Opium, USP, cns..... lb.	21.30	-	21.55
gran. ..... lb.	22.70	-	29.95
powd. ..... lb.	22.70	-	29.95
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb.	.65	-	.95
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.. lb.	.18¾	-	—
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroaniline, toner..... lb.	1.05	-	—
Molybdate,[2] bbls..... lb.	.82	-	—
Orthonitroaniline toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works.. lb.	.80	-	1.05
Persian,[1] bbls. ..... lb.	.30	-	.45
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.. lb.	.14	-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb.	.14½	-	—
Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex..lb.	.14¼	-	—
other points..... lb.	.13¾	-	—
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., smaller lots, Ala., etc.... lb.	.14½	-	—
Ariz., etc..... lb.	.15	-	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.. lb.	.14¾	-	—
other points..... lb.	.14¼	-	—
Orange flowers, cs..... lb.	.46	-	.48
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb.	.13	-	.15
Sweet, bls. ..... lb.	.13½	-	.14
Oregano, Italian, bgs..... lb.	.27	-	.27½
Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..... lb.	.10	-	.10½
flat leaf, bgs..... lb.	.09¾	-	.10½
Portuguese, bgs. ..... lb.	.24½	-	.25½
Orris root, Florentine, bls..... lb.	.40	-	.41
Verona, bls. ..... lb.	.35	-	.36
Portuguese, bls. ..... lb.	.35	-	.36
Orthoamyiphenol, dms., works. lb.	.25	-	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls. ..... lb.	.70	-	—
Orthochloroaniiin, dms. ..... lb.	.60	-	—
Orthochlorophenol, dms. ..... lb.	.25	-	.27
Orthocresol,[2] 30.4° C., min., M.P., dms., c.l., works.. lb.	.17½	-	.22
l.c.l., works ..... lb.	.18	-	.18½
29° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works.. lb.	.16½	-	.17
l.c.l., works ..... lb.	.17	-	.17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.. lb.	.07	-	—
l.c.l., same basis..... lb.	.08	-	—
tanks, same basis..... lb.	.06½	-	—
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroaniiin, dms. ..... lb.	.42	-	.5[illegible]
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.. lb.	.15	-	.16
Orthonitrodiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works. lb.	.10	-	—
l.c.l., works..... lb.	.11	-	—
grade B, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.06	-	—
l.c.l., works..... lb.	.07	-	—
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.. lb.	.75	-	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. ..... lb.	.09	-	—
Orthophenetidin, dms. ..... lb.	.82	-	—
Orthotoluidin, dms. ..... lb.	.19	-	—
Osage orange crystals, bbls.... lb.	.29	-	—
extract, No. 1, bbls..... lb.	.14	-	—
Ouabaine, USP, bots..... gram.	3.60	-	4.60
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.. lb.	3.50	-	—
small lots, works..... lb.	3.75	-	4.15

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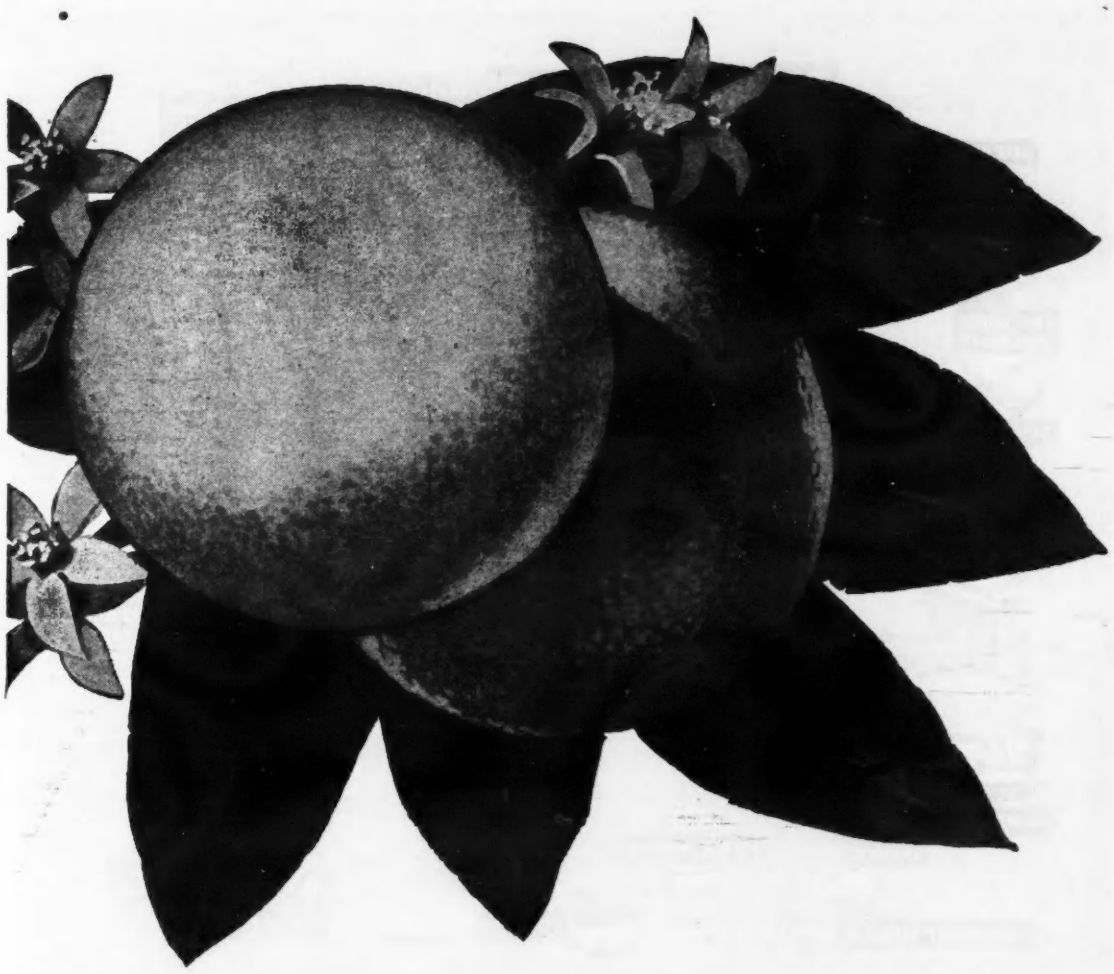
Papain, powd., cs..... lb.	5.25	-	5.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.. oz.	7.00	-	—
smaller lots..... oz.	7.05	-	7.35
Sulphate, cns..... oz.	7.10	-	7.35
Paprika, Calif., sweet, Caliente, ground, bgs.. lb.	.40	-	.41
Chilean, bgs..... lb.	.38	-	.38½
Portuguese, bgs..... lb.	.38	-	.41
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb.	.43½	-	.44
Para-anisidin, dms., works.... lb.	.75	-	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l. works, lb.	.24	-	—
l.c.l., same basis..... lb.	.25	-	.27
Paracresol, bbls., works..... lb.	.41	-	—
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.1595	-	—
l.c.l., same basis..... lb.	.1645	-	—
tanks, same basis..... lb.	.1545	-	—
Paradichlorobenezene, dms., c.l., works.. lb.	.11	-	.12
l.c.l., same basis..... lb.	.12¼	-	.15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery.. lb.	.06½	-	—
fully ref'd slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery.. lb.	.06	-	—
123-125 ASTM, refinery. lb.	.0620	-	—
125-127 ASTM, refinery. lb.	.0620	-	—
128-130 ASTM, refinery. lb.	.0560	-	—
130-132 ASTM, refinery. lb.	.0585	-	—
132-135 ASTM, refinery. lb.	.0615	-	—
135-137 ASTM, refinery. lb.	.0640	-	—

Prices in bags 4/10c lb higher.



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Paraformaldehyde, dms. 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.21	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.22	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.12	—
10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15	—
USP, cbys., cns.	lb.	.35	.45
Paranitroaniline, kgs., works	lb.	.41	.43
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks.	lb.	.15	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30	—
Paraphenylenediamine, tech. kgs.	lb.	1.25	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.48	—
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27	—
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.30	.32
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.38	.40
Pectin, bbls.			
Penicillin,[4,5] ampule, per 100,000 units.		.48	—
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.24	.25
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works,	lb.	.20	.25
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls. dlvd.	lb.	.75	—
smaller containers	lb.	1.00	—
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.11	—
l.c.l., dms., Group 3,	gal.	.19	—
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07¼-	.07¾
Pentane, 28°-38° C, laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	—
Pepper, black,[7] bgs.	lb.	.80	.82
futures, bgs., nearby	lb.	.66	.67
November	lb.	.53	.54
Red, capsicum, Carolina longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	.60	Nom.
sports, old crop, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Louisiana, longs, new crop, bgs. shipment point	lb.	No stocks	
sports, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Niger, bgs.	lb.	.47	.48
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.56	.57
Mexican, long	lb.	.50	.51
White,[7] bgs.	lb.	.70	.72
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.	lb.	1.20	1.25
imported, USP, bls.	lb.	1.40	1.50
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0772-	.0900
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0832-	.0850
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0882-	.0900
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0876-	.0900
Perchloroethylene, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	lb.	.0882-	.0850
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0882-	.0900
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0932-	.0950
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0926-	.0950

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill. Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25	1.80
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., Group 3	lb.	.021	—
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	—
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	—
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.04¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05¼-	—
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05½-	—
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.05⅝-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅜-	—
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¼-	—
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06⅞-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	- —
soft, dms. c.l.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
yellow, soft dms., c.l.	lb.	.05⅜-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05⅝-	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades.	bbl.	1.28	1.98
Illinois	bbl.	1.67	—
Kentucky, Union County.	bbl.	1.62	1.67
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	1.16	1.50
Montana	bbl.	1.20	1.60
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	1.15	1.55
Pennsylvania, lower field.	bbl.	3.23	3.35
Upper field	bbl.	1.66	3.00
Texas East.	bbl.	1.60	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	1.40	1.83
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.36	1.60
Panhandle	bbl.	1.08	1.50
West	bbl.	1.00	1.40
Wyoming	bbl.	1.15	1.55
Petroleum ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29	—
40°-75° C., 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29	—
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 2.	gal.	.04½-	—
No. 3	gal.	.04¼-	—
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks.	gal.	.0630-	.0640
California, heavy	bbl.	1.25	1.30
light	bbl.	1.35	1.40
diesel	gal.	.04¾-	.05¼
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.04¾-	.04⅞
No. 2, straw	gal.	.04½-	.04⅝
No. 3	gal.	.04	.04½
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w.	gal.	.04⅝-	.05½
No. 1, straw	gal.	.04⅜-	—
No. 2, straw	gal.	.04½-	.04⅝
No. 3	gal.	.04	.04½
No. 6	bbl.	1.15	1.35
range	gal.	.04½-	—
Pennsylvania, No 1	gal.	.06⅝-	.07
No. 2	gal.	.06⅛-	.06⅞
No. 3	gal.	.06⅛-	.06⅞
36-40 gravity	gal.	.06¼-	—
Bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	1.92	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.72	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.96½-	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.83	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.63	1.83
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.92	2.02
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.88	1.93
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.92	2.02
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.01	2.06
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.98	2.04
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.88	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.12	—
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.13	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.12	—
Group 3, benzol type tanks.	gal.	.08⅜-	—
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.08⅜-	—
San Francisco.	gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12	—
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 165-252 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½-	—
198-290 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.11⅛-	—
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.11½-	—
312-408 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10	- —
382-458 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.10½-	—
Group 3, tanks, refinery.	gal.	.07⅛-	—
Gulf coast, tanks.	gal.	.07⅞-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore.	gal.	.15½-	—
Boston	gal.	.12½-	—
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1680-	—
Buffalo	gal.	.11	- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11	- —
Chicago	gal.	.1460-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1710-	—
Hartford	gal.	.1680-	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1280-	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12½-	—
Newark	gal.	.11½-	—
New York	gal.	.11½-	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.13	- —
Providence	gal.	.13½-	—
Rochester	gal.	.12	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1870-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.1270-	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.15½-	—
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11½-	—
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco.	gal.	.13	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11½-	—
Group 3, tanks, refinery,	gal.	.08½-	—
tankwagon, Newark.	gal.	.12½-	—
Bridgeport	gal.	.18	- —
Chicago	gal.	.14½-	—
Detroit	gal.	.15½-	—
New York	gal.	.12	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
High-solvency, No. 8, tanks, Paulsboro, N. J.	gal.	.16	- .22½
No. 30, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.17	- .23
No. 40, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.17¼-	.23
No. A-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.21½-	—
Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit.	gal.	.24	Nom.
No. B-90, tanks, all shipping points.	gal.	.24½-	—
No. F-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.23	- —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 234 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo.	gal.	.12	- —
Richmond	gal.	.12½-	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.13	- —
64-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles	gal.	.11	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½-	—
Portland, Seattle.	gal.	.12	- —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.08⅛-	—
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.08⅝-	—
tankwagon, Boston.	gal.	.13½-	—
Chicago	gal.	.1460-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1710-	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.15½-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1540-	—
Newark	gal.	.13	- —
New York	gal.	.12½-	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.13	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.14	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco	gal.	.26½-	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11½-	—
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.08½-	—
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—			
California (San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.13	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.,			
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.07⅝-	—
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.07⅛-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks.	gal.	.07¼-	.07½
tankwagon, Baltimore.	gal.	.14	- —
Boston	gal.	.12	- —
Chicago	gal.	.14½-	—
Detroit	gal.	.16½-	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.15½-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1540-	—
Newark	gal.	.12	- —
New York	gal.	.12	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.12	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.13½-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.14½-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.15	- —

BECCO UREA PEROXIDE

Becco Urea Peroxide, one of the many "peroxygen" chemicals manufactured by us, is a white crystalline material containing 16 per cent active oxygen. It is very readily soluble in water and is also soluble in alcohols and certain other organic solvents. It possesses good storage stability. It contains water-free hydrogen peroxide. It is available as crystalline powder or as tablets.

A FEW APPLICATIONS:

Used extensively for pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations.

Its outstanding characteristic of containing water-free hydrogen peroxide, makes it applicable as an oxidizing, bleaching and polymerization agent for use in non-aqueous systems.

OTHER BECCO PRODUCTS:

Electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide—100 vol. (27.5% by weight)

Electrolytic Hydrogen Peroxide CP—30 and 90% by weight

Ammonium Persulfate	Zinc Peroxide
Potassium Persulfate	Pyrophosphate Peroxide
Magnesium Peroxide	Sodium Carbonate Peroxide
Calcium Peroxide	Acetyl Peroxide Solution

BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

Becco Sales Corporation Sales Agents

16 SAWYER AVENUE, BUFFALO 7, NEW YORK

Petroleum sulphonates, 68% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.09½- —
Phenobarbital, cns.	lb.	3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.80 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10¾- .11
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½- .11¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾- .10¼
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½- .12
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾- .10¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½- .12½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- .13¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09½- .11½
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.87 - .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or more, works	lb.	.49 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solution, 50%, bots.	lb.	2.35 - 2.50
pure, bots.	lb.	4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.	lb.	1.65 - 3.00
Phenylethylphenyl, acetate, bots.	lb.	5.35 - 7.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00 -12.55
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		
Phosphate rock,[1] Fla., land pebble unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.60 - —
70%-68%, same basis	long ton.	3.00 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	3.60 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	4.60 - —
77%-76%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	5.60 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.		
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.15 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.35 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.70 - —
Tennessee, brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis	long ton.	5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis	long ton.	6.00 - —
refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	5.15 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	5.35 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs.	lb.	.40 - .44
tins, export	lb.	.55 - —
yellow, cns.	lb.	.23 - .25
dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.12½- .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.	lb.	.38 - .42
Trichloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½- .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35 - .40
kgs., works	lb.	.45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.13 - .14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 - .15½
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).		
Picrotoxin, bots.	oz.	8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls.	oz.	5.25 - 6.50
Nitrate, bots., vls.	oz.	5.15 - 6.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.24 - .24½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, dlvd. E.	gal.	.31 - .37½
l.c.l., works, dms. incl.	gal.	.32 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.27 - .29
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	lb.	16.00 -17.00
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works	lb.	.03½- —
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).		
Pine, dms.	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.	stand.	6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).		
Podophyllin, dms.	lb.	12.25 -12.50
Pokeroot, bls.	lb.	.19 - .20
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.		
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.	lb.	.60 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs, futures.	lb.	.20½- .21
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.26 - .26½
Dutch	lb.	.25½- .26
Indian, white, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Swedish, bgs.	lb.	.21½- .22
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.22 - .22½
Potash abietate	lb.	.08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.	lb.	.28 - .33
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., djms.	lb.	.13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19 - .21
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¼- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.		
Borate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi.	lb.	.1015- —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .30
Carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19 - .21

Potash, caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.31 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.66½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.56 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.68½- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.06 - —
solid	100 lbs.	8.56 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.98½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¼- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½- .09¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02½- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- .06¾
Chromate, bgs.	lb.	.24 - .28
Chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 - .130
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 - .130
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	.16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98% bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.33½- .38½
powd. 3c. per lb. higher.		
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cns. cbys.	lb.	1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50 - —
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.60 - —
Guaiacosulphonate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.65 - 1.75
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.72 - .75
Iodate, bcts., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.35 - —

Potash iodide, bots., cns.	lb.	1.44 - 1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, 22%, K_2O Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.	lb.	.19 - .21
powd., bbls.	lb.	.25 - —
Muriate,[6] dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports	unit-ton.	.53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O, ex vessel U. S. ports	unit-ton.	.53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M. are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.		
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).		
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .31
Perchlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works	lb.	.19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works	lb.	.20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l. works.	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.	lb.	.50 - .58
Yellow, bbls.	lb.	.16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l. works.	ton.	200.00 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret drums, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75 - —

Potash silicate, solut., 32° Be, ret. dms., l.c.l., 5 or more, works	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00 - —
Sulphate,[6] NF, gran.	lb.	.14 - .20
powd., bbls.	lb.	.15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2O_4, min. 90%, ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.	36.25 - —
West coast potash ports, same basis	ton.	39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF, dms.	lb.	.62 - .70
Triocyanate (see Potash sulphocyanide)		
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works	oz.	14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate,[6] bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports	ton.	26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots	lb.	3.75 - —
smaller lots	lb.	4.00 - —
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3	gal.	.03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).		

A Plain Statement to Users

Skellysolve is shipped in cars used for no other purpose. There is no chance for contamination or mixture with other materials.

of INDUSTRIAL NAPHTHAS

"Doc" MacGee says:

Occasionally users of industrial naphthas are tempted to buy a product claimed to be "*the same*" or "*just as good*" as Skellysolve.

Here's an actual case:

A large user began buying his entire requirements from two companies, each claiming a product "just as good" as Skellysolve.

Both suppliers were given a fair trial from the standpoint of furnishing quality products and their ability to deliver sufficient quantities when needed. *Both* failed, and the user called on Skelly. Without Skellysolve to fall back on, they would have been "up against it."

In buying industrial naphthas, here are important points to remember:

—Skelly has raw materials in abundance—will continue to have for years to come. Risk of supply failure is minimized.

—Skelly offers experienced, competent technical assistance to Skellysolve customers.

—With Skellysolve, there is less danger of bad odor, high residue, great evaporation loss, unsaturated gum-forming residue.

SKELLYSOLVE IN THE INK INDUSTRY

The Skellysolve line includes naphthas of exceptional purity and closeness of boiling range. Skellysolve-C, for example, has an initial boiling point of 190° F. and an end point of only 210° F.; therefore, you get quick, final dry and eliminate "sticking" and "smearing" trouble. In addition to regular V. M. & P. naphthas and mineral spirits, the Skellysolve line also includes slow drying and narrow boiling range solvents. Our Skellysolve Technical Fieldmen are available to assist you on solvents problems. Write or wire today for full information.

SKELLY

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY

SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- —
smaller lots..lb. .03½- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03½- —
smaller lots..lb. .03½- .04¼
Chl., ton lots..lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs..lb. .27 - .28
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms...100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 0.25 - 0.30
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins for 400 cc., dms., regular base, works..gal. 6.05 - —
odorless base, dms., works. gal. 6.75 - —
(20 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.00 - —
Pyrethrum, flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33½- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ref. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.53 - 1.60
refd., 3°, ref. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports. long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 -13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophylite in paper bgs., $1.50 per ton extra
Pyroxylin, scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed mottled, cs., wks.lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

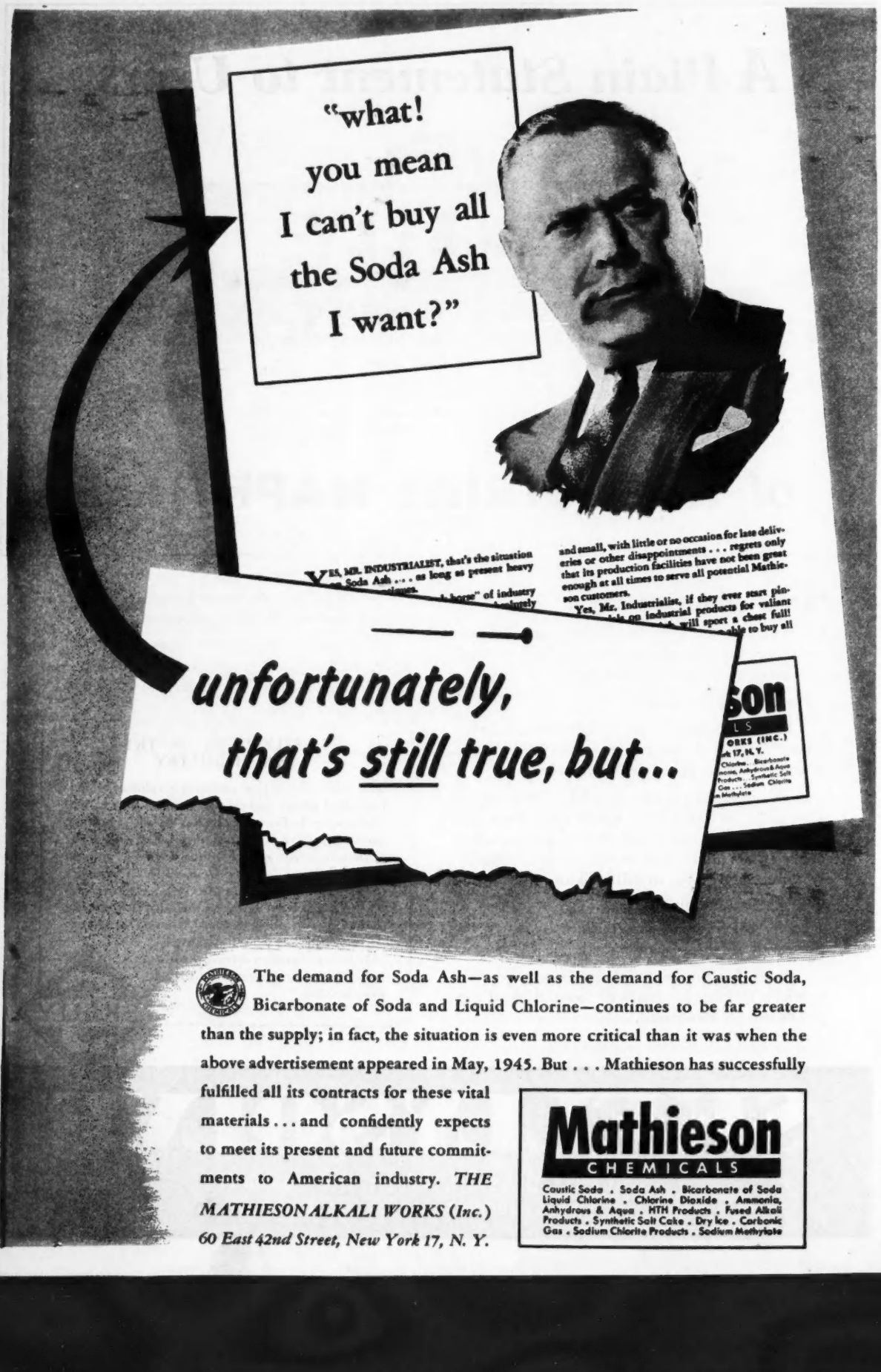
Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .06 - .09
Quebracho extract[1], solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond..lb. .063125- .06526
clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .068125- .070625
dissolved, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .04575- .0595
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .089 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0915- —
Quebracho extract prices based on $12 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .12 - .15
Quercitron crystals, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
solid, bxs. .....lb. .23 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.95.00 -96.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. No stocks
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .83½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns...oz. No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms. .....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.05 - 1.30
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - 1.15
maroon, bbls., same basis.. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
medium shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.05
Orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.00
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40, dms., bulk, works..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 6.10 - —
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firstoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - .92
Indian, dom., pure, bls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .06½- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09½
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; and E. St. Louis..lb. .06½- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - .97
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .26
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .36
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25% kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - .75
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .85 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04½- .07½
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.13
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .0275- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .0325- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermillion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .64 - .74
USP cryst., dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Riboflavin, bots. .....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .19 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .06½- .09
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .12½- .19
Rosin, gum—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.95 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.26 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.77 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.77 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.86 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.86 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.86 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.86 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.86 - —
WG, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.86 - —
WW, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.90 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. No prices
Wood, B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works... 100 dms. 6.46 - —
Rotenone,[1] bbls., works.....lb.12.05 - 14.50
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.15 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone,[1] bgs., c.l., mines.. ton.25.50 - —
c.l., mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls. .....lb. .45 - .46

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .55 - .70
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .35 - .50
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots .....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.65
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.36.00 -39.00
Safrol, cns. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

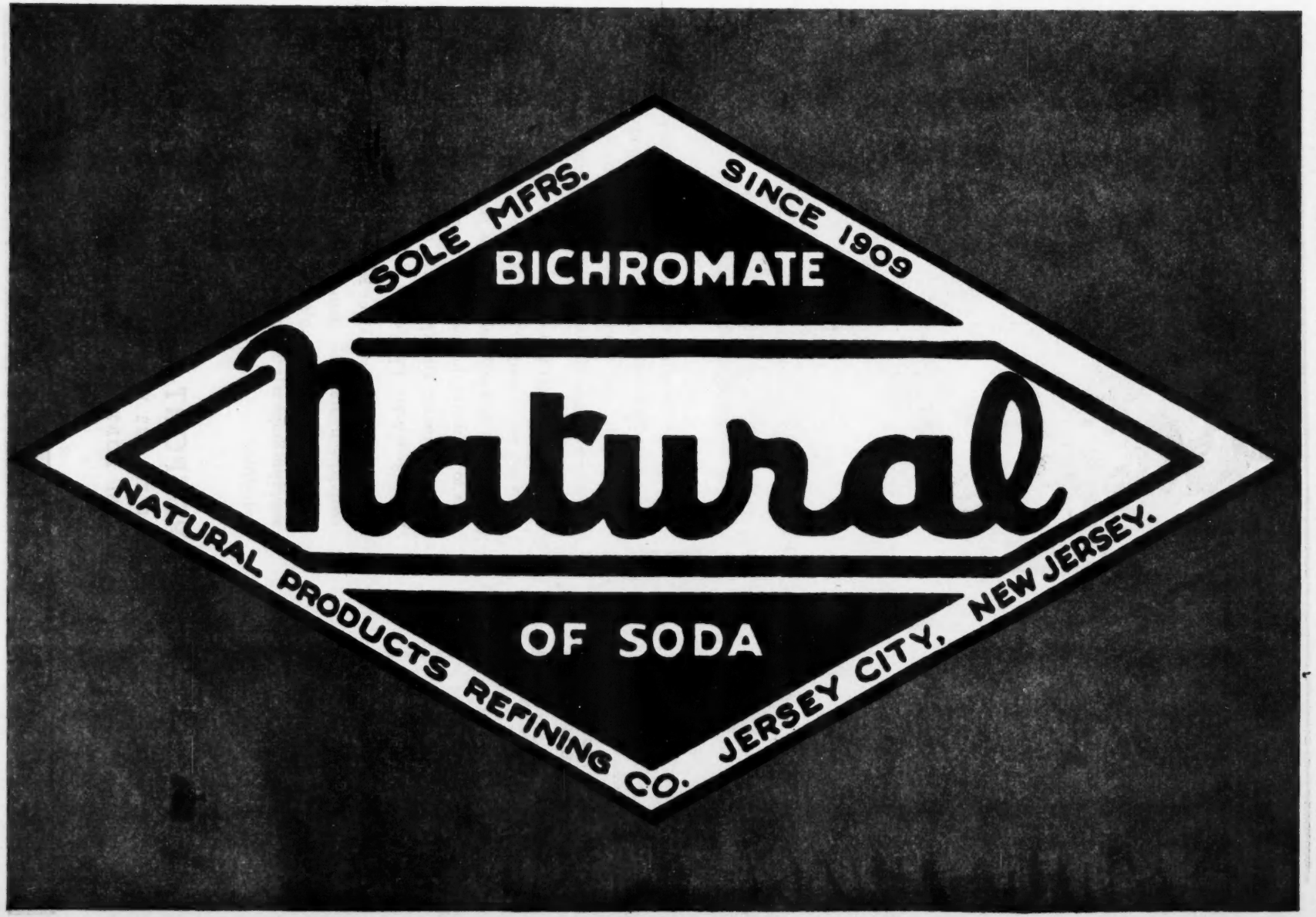

"what! you mean I can't buy all the Soda Ash I want?"
unfortunately, that's still true, but...
YES, MR. INDUSTRIALIST, that's the situation
and small, with little or no occasion for late deliveries or other disappointments . . . regrets only that its production facilities have not been great enough at all times to serve all potential Mathieson customers.
Yes, Mr. Industrialist, if they ever start piling on industrial products for valiant
will sport a chest full!
The demand for Soda Ash—as well as the demand for Caustic Soda, Bicarbonate of Soda and Liquid Chlorine—continues to be far greater than the supply; in fact, the situation is even more critical than it was when the above advertisement appeared in May, 1945. But . . . Mathieson has successfully fulfilled all its contracts for these vital materials . . . and confidently expects to meet its present and future commitments to American industry. THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Mathieson
CHEMICALS
Caustic Soda . Soda Ash . Bicarbonate of Soda
Liquid Chlorine . Chlorine Dioxide . Ammonia,
Anhydrous & Aqua . HTH Products . Fused Alkali
Products . Synthetic Salt Cake . Dry Ice . Carbonic
Gas . Sodium Chlorite Products . Sodium Methylate

Sage, leucophyta, bgs., Pacific coast	lb.	.22	-	.25
Cyprus, good, bls.	lb.	.19½	-	.19
futurus	lb.	.17	-	.17½
Dalmatian, bls., futurus	lb.	.31	Nom.	
Dalmatian, bls.	lb.	.19	-	.19½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.13	-	.13½
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls.	lb.	.40	-	.41
Sage flour, bgs.	lb.	.10	-	.12
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	.40	-	.45
cans, 25 lbs.	lb.	No stocks		
works	lb.	No stocks		
Saltgrass, dms., works	lb.	15.00	-	30.00
Salsify, grass, bbls., bgs.	lb.	.32	-	.33
Powdered exhol, 10c. higher.				
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.	ton	20.00	-	-
l.c.l., bgs., common	ton	16.50	-	-
c.l.	ton	22.40	-	-
vacuum, common, dms., bgs.				
c.l.	ton	16.50	-	-
l.c.l.	ton	22.40	-	-
Saltcake, com., bulk, works	ton	15.00	-	-
Chrome (see Chrome cake).				
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., grnd., bbls., 10 ton lots	lb.	8.20	-	-
smaller lots	100 lbs	8.35	-	9.00
powd., bbls. 10-20 ton lots	100 lbs	9.20	-	-
smaller lots	100 lbs	9.35	-	9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, powd., cans	lb.	1.75	-	1.90
Sanguinaria, crystals, cans	lb.	170.00	-	185.00
Sanitizing agent, powd., cans	lb.	1.75	-	1.90
Sapindin, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40	-	1.50
No. 2, cans	lb.	1.40	-	1.50
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.	lb.	.45	-	.47
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.45	-	.47
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.45	-	.47
Sassafras bark, cut, bls.	lb.	.70	-	.75
select, bls.	lb.	.70	-	.75
Scorzonera, bgs., bbls.	lb.	.22	-	.22½
Sea palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.20	-	.21
Seamonsy resin, lump, cans	lb.	1.30	-	-
powd., cans	lb.	1.35	-	-
Root, bgs.	lb.	.10	-	.13½
Sebacic acid, bgs.	lb.	.46	-	-
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs.				
smaller lots				
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipmt.	lb.	.31½	-	-
smaller lots	lb.	.31¾	-	-
Selenium, powd., cns., 10 lb. lots	lb.	1.85	-	-
cs., 1,000 lb. lots	lb.	1.65	-	2.50
Seneca root, bls., half-cut, bls.	lb.	.27	-	.28
Senna leaf, Alex., half-cut, bls.	lb.	.24	-	.25
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.22	-	.23
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.24	-	.25
2, bls.	lb.	.22	-	.23
powd., bbls., bgs.	lb.	.24	-	.25
Soda, bls.	lb.	.14	-	2.50
Shellac, bleached, 1,500-lb. lots, bbls.	lb.	.69½	-	.70
Boston	lb.	.70½	-	.71
Chicago	lb.	.71	-	.71½
Pacific coast	lb.	.73	-	.75½
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.73	-	.78½
Boston	lb.	.73	-	.79
Chicago	lb.	.79½	-	.80
Pacific coast	lb.	.81½	-	.82
Boneless shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs. at following additions to prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 2c. more.				
Superfine, 100 bgs., N. Y., Boston, Chicago coast	lb.	.70	-	.71½
Pacific coast	lb.	.70½	-	-
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y., Chicago coast	lb.	.71	-	-
Pacific coast	lb.	.74	-	-
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 1c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.				
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 225 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works	ton	17.00	-	-
l.c.l., works	ton	20.00	-	-
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	18.00	-	-
l.c.l., works	ton	20.00	-	-
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	18.00	-	-
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	20.00	-	-
l.c.l., works	ton	35.60	-	38.00
99%-99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	20.00	-	-
l.c.l., works	ton	21.50	-	23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	20.00	-	-
l.c.l., works	ton	22.00	-	25.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	15.50	-	-
l.c.l., works	ton	18.50	-	-
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	11.00	-	-
l.c.l., works	ton	16.00	-	-
Silicon tetrachloride, c.l., works	lb.	.18½	-	.27
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19½	-	.91
Silver bullion	oz.	.90¾	-	-
Cyanide, cns., 100 cns	7456	.90¾	-	-
Nitrate, bots., cns., 2,500-oz. bots., cs.	oz.	.85¾	-	-
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.85¾	-	-
500-oz. lots	oz.	.86¾	-	-
single ounces, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	.90	-	-
Neodidmate, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	.320	-	-
Proteinate, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	.325	-	.36
Simaruba bark, bls.	lb.	.57	-	.60
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	.50	-	.52
Western, bls.	lb.	.50	-	.52
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	.45	-	.50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton	11.00	-	12.00
l.c.l., works	ton	12.00	-	13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.40	-	.5
Smalt, blue, cans	lb.	.66	-	.9
Blue, cans	lb.	.67	-	.7
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.45	-	.7
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.22	-	.2
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.23	-	.2
cut, dom., bls., bbls.	lb.	.23	-	.2
powd., bbls.	lb.	No stocks		
imp., bbls.	lb.	31	-	.3
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dirs.	lb.	.09½	-	.10
cryst., NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.14	-	.16
tech., 66%, l.c.l., dirs., bbls.	lb.	.06¼	-	.06
Alginate, refined, bbls., works	lb.			
white, powd., bbls., works	lb.	.79	-	-
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.42	-	-
Alkylbenzene sulphate, dms., works	lb.	1.50	-	1.60
Aluminate, for water treat., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	-	-
bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	7.60	-	-
other uses, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	8.40	-	-
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	7.00	-	8.00
Antimonate, bbls., dirs.	100 lbs	7.00	-	8.00
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works	lb.	.16	-	.19½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½	-	.11
Arsenite, gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	-	.11
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	-	.10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto Calif.				

Soda ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.10	-	-
l.c.l., dirs., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.10	-	-
2	100 lbs.	2.20	-	-
3	100 lbs.	2.30	-	-
4	100 lbs.	2.90	-	-
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1	100 lbs.	1.35	-	-
l.c.l., zone 1	100 lbs.	1.35	-	-
2	100 lbs.	2.00	-	-
3	100 lbs.	2.75	-	-
4	100 lbs.	3.15	-	-
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	.90	-	-
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.10	-	-
l.c.l., dirs., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.10	-	-
2	100 lbs.	2.20	-	-
3	100 lbs.	2.83	-	-
4	100 lbs.	2.90	-	-
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45	-	-
l.c.l., dirs., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.45	-	-
2	100 lbs.	2.60	-	-
3	100 lbs.	2.85	-	-
4	100 lbs.	3.05	-	-
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	.90	-	-
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.05	-	1.10
l.c.l., dirs., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.10	-	-
2	100 lbs.	2.25	-	-
3	100 lbs.	2.38	-	-
4	100 lbs.	2.96	-	-
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.95	-	-
l.c.l., dirs., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.25	-	-
2	100 lbs.	2.40	-	-
3	100 lbs.	2.50	-	-
4	100 lbs.	3.15	-	-

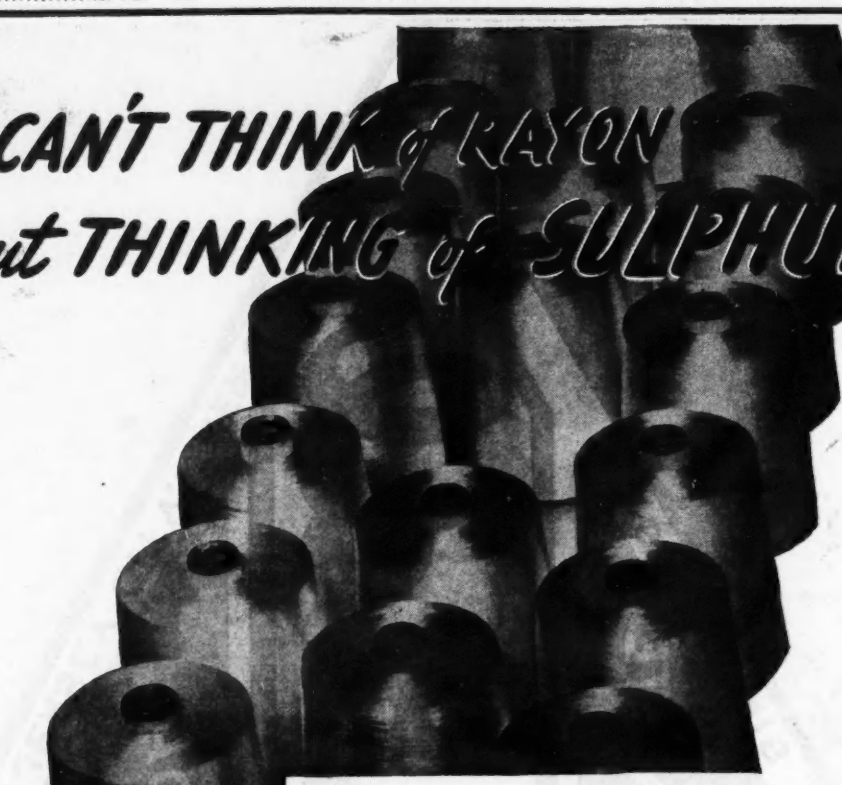
Soda ash, light, 58%, bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90	-	-
Soda ash sales zones are:(1) All States E of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Tenn. also Ala., Ga., and Miss. E. of Miss. R. and W. of Ala., Ga., and Miss. R. of Mc. N. H. and Vt. in which the zone is special county zones; (2) Ark. E. of 95° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 32°; (3) Ariz. W. of 94°; Kans. W. of 100°; (including Wichita Falls), Tex. (including El Paso); (4) Ariz. Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.				
Open market prices are 5 percent higher, according to OPA ceiling.				
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more	lb.	.39	-	-
smaller lots	lb.	.40	-	.41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more	lb.	.46	-	.49
smaller lots	lb.	.47	-	.49
Bicarbonate, USP, grnd., bgs.	cwt.	2.20½	-	2.25
c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.20½	-	2.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.57½	-	2.65
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	-	.08¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	-	.09
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	-	-
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	-	.14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls.	100 lbs.	3.00	-	3.10
kegs, same basis	100 lbs.	3.00	-	3.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	-	5.00
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80	-	-
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	-	-
20° bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35	-	-
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60	-	-

Soda bisulphite, solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	-	-
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65	-	-
40°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	-	-
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80	-	-
Bromide, USP, grnd., bbls., works	lb.	.60	-	.65
dms., works	lb.	.26	-	.31
Chaodylate, bots., dms.	lb.	.80	-	1.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate				
Soda ash),				
Caustic, flake, powd., works, 76%	100 lbs.	2.70	-	-
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55	-	-
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.55	-	3.60
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.70	-	3.80
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.95	-	4.00
4, dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.35	-	4.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	1.95½	-	-
sellers, tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.90	-	-
76%, buyers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	1.97½	-	-
seller's tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.00	-	-
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.20	-	-
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.15	-	-
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.30	-	-
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.55	-	-
4, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.90	-	-
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.				
Open market prices are 5 percent higher, according to OPA ceiling.				
Chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	-	-
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	-	-
powd., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	-	.07
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	-	.08¼
Chloride (see Salt).				
Chromate, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09¾	-	-
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09¾	-	.09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ¼c. less.				



Soda citrate, USP VIII, bbls.	lb.	.18½- —
dms.	lb.	.19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.	lb.	.24 - —
dms.	lb.	.25 - .29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.24½- —
dms.	lb.	.25½- .29½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.	lb.	.14½- .15
Diacetate, 53-55% acidity, bbls., divd.	lb.	.09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., divd.	lb.	.12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.o.b. works.		
Formate, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.0635- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0680- —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.	lb.	1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.25 - —
dms.	lb.	1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.		
solution, 50%, cbys., cns.	lb.	.82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.24 - .25
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.	lb.	.67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald.	100 lbs.	2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.		
USP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.10 - .13
Iodate, dms., jars	lb.	5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bots.	lb.	2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars	lb.	2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.	lb.	3.25 - 3.30
Soda metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.0485- —
l.c.l., N. Y. or Chi.	lb.	.051 - —
bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.0435- —
l.c.l., N. Y. or Chi.	lb.	.046 - —
Metanilate, bgs.	lb.	.40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
l.c.l., divd.	100 lbs.	3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works	lb.	1.00 - —
cns., works	lb.	.55 - .60
dms., works	lb.	.45 - .60
Molybdate,[1] anhyd., kgs., works,	lb.	.47 - —
crystals, bgs., works	lb.	.60 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.90 - —
works	100 lbs.	2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.	lb.	.50 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons..	100 lbs.	3.60 - —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse.	ton.	38.50 - —
bulk, same basis	ton.	35.50 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.06¾- —
West coast, ports	100 lbs.	8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., divd.	100 lbs.	8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.45 - 5.80
flake, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.10 - —
l.c.l., divd.	100 lbs.	4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works	lb.	.10 - —
Panthothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots., per gram.		.10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, frt. equ.		.17 - .18
Soda pentochlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.14¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss.	lb.	.14 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40 - 6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works.	lb.	.159 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.25 -8.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	6.00 - 6.95
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.50 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.40 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).		
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.		
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.10¾- —
bbls.	lb.	.11 - —
Pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.22 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.22½- —
tetrabasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.12 - —
Sal, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.35 - —
works, c.l.	100 lbs.	1.10 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.40 - —
works, c.l.	100 lbs.	1.20 - —
Soda salicylate, dms.	lb.	.52 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.50 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd.	100 lbs.	2.70 - —
2, divd.	100 lbs.	2.85 - —
3, divd.	100 lbs.	3.10 - —
4, divd.	100 lbs.	3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.		
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.05 - —
l.c.l., divd.	100 lbs.	4.30 - 4.45
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.80 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works	ton.	13.00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.40 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works	ton.	25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.06½- .07
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 - .07½
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works	lb.	.19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls.	lb.	.07 - .07¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).		
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.	lb.	.07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.40 - —
l.c.l., divd.	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
l.c.l., divd.	100 lbs.	3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.10 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .33
powd., bbls.	lb.	.30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.	lb.	.55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 68%, dms. c.l., works, 100% basis.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - —
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 68%, tanks, 100% basis, works.	lb.	.08¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05 - —
Sulphoxylate formaldehyde, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.17½- —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.	lb.	.12 - —
Thiocyanate (see Soda, sulphocyanide).		
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).		
Tungstate,[1,8] tech., bgs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.60
Soda-ammonia phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.23 - —
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms., works.	lb.	3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs.	lb.	.19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works.	lb.	10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms., works.	lb.	10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridin, powd., bots., dms., works.	lb.	5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., works.	lb.	2.50 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks.	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.22 - —
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.26 - —
high-flash, coaltar, dms., works.	gal.	.30 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 8c. per gal.	gal.	.25 - —
Petroleum, tanks, refinery, Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.19 - —
wire enamel, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized.	gal.	.27 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.30 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.22 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.20¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¾- —
Soybean meal,[7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur.	ton.	No prices
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works.	lb.	No prices
20,000 lbs., works	lb.	No prices
smaller lots, works	lb.	No prices
Spartelune sulphate, bots., cns.	oz.	2.95 - 3.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.	lb.	.48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.	lb.	.50 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.02½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.	lb.	.04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.	lb.	.53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.60 - —
White, bls.	lb.	.10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.10¾- .11¼
Starch,[1] corn, pearl, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.771 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.871 - —
Chicago, c.l.	100 lbs.	5.37 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.921 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.021 - —
Chicago, c.l.	100 lbs.	5.52 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0735- .0750
l.c.l.	lb.	8.10 - .08¼
Rice, bgs., c.l.	lb.	No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Wheat, bgs.	lb.	.06½- .06¾
Starch iodide, bots.	lb.	1.87 - —
Staves acra seed, bgs.	lb.	.60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).		
Stillingia root, bls.	lb.	.45 - .50
Stoneroot, bls.	lb.	.07½- .08
Storax, cs.	lb.	1.00 - 1.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.16 - .17
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals.	gram.	8.00 - —
wholesalers	gram.	6.40 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.	lb.	.14 - .16
98%, bbls.	lb.	.23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.	lb.	.22 - .24
mesh 90%, bbls., works.	ton.	58.00 - —
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.	lb.	.35 - .37
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.	lb.	.38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works.	ton.	58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.	lb.	2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.	oz.	30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.28 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.00 - —

YOU CAN'T THINK of RAYON Without THINKING of SULPHUR



Seldom does the nation view a "success story" comparable to the amazing development of rayon. In a few short years the popularity and versatility of rayon has increased until it has become one of the most widely used fabrics.

In the rayon industry, Sulphur is called into active duty at each successive stage. First, it is the principal agent in the preparation of wood pulp. Then, as carbon bisulphide, it acts to solubilize the pulp. After this, as an acid bath, it fixes the threads. Finally, as acid, it helps make the dyes which give rayon its rainbow of colors.

The above-ground stocks of Freeport Sulphur Company, coupled with the under-ground reserves and efficient mining methods, gives complete assurance of a dependable supply of Sulphur to fill the needs of this and other important industries.

SOME OF THE PRODUCTS REQUIRING SULPHUR

ACIDS	LUBRICANTS
CHEMICALS	MATCHES
CLEANING FLUIDS	MEDICINE
DRUGS	PAINTS
DYESTUFFS	PAPER
EXPLOSIVES	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
FABRICS	PLASTICS
FERTILIZERS	PROCESSED FOODS
FILM	REFINED METALS
FOOD PRESERVATIVES	REFRIGERANTS
FUMIGANTS	RESINS
FUNGICIDES	RUBBER
GASOLINE	SYNTHETIC RUBBER
GLASS	SOAP
GLUE	SODA
GLYCERIN	SOLVENTS
INSECTICIDES	STEEL
KEROSENE	SUGAR
LEATHER	TEXTILES

FREEPORT SULPHUR COMPANY

OFFICES: 122 E. 42nd ST. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MINES: PORT SULPHUR, LA. • FREEPORT, TEX.

SULPHUR SERVES INDUSTRY

Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms., works. lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms., works..lb. 4.80 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms., works..lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.lb. .18 - .36
refined, flour, extra fine bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Chloride, 35-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - 04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - 07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .13 - .16
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .10½ - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .11 - .13½
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a. bulk, production points,
Baltc..unit-ton. .70 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .56 - .59
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .89

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ¼c. per unit-ton higher

triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida, unit-ton. .68 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .80 - —

Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00

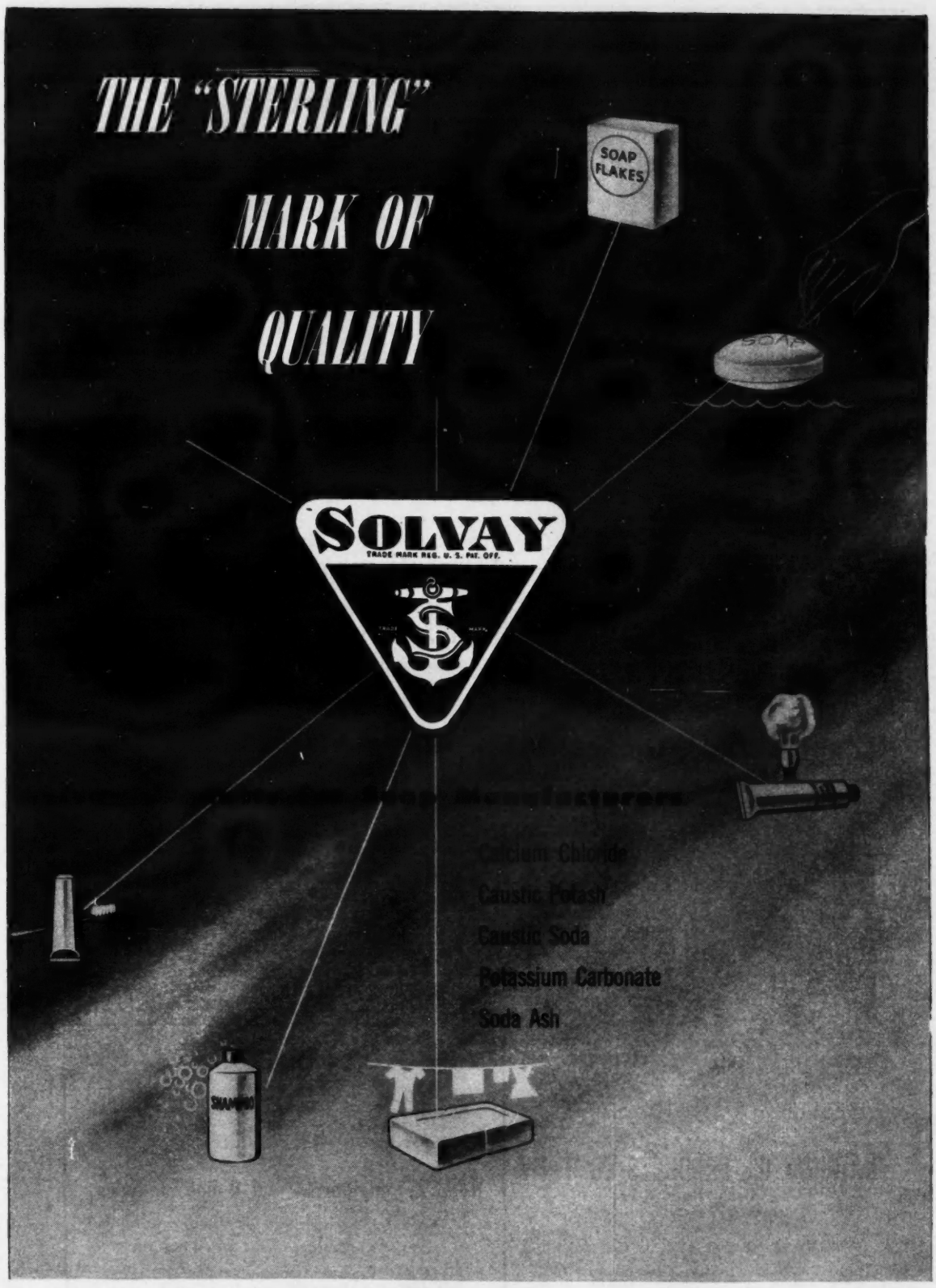
T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.17.50 -18.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.55-99.95% bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp., Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09½- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08½- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l .....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .12¼- 12¾
Tankage,[7] animal, feed grade, 9-11% ammon., bulk. unit-ton. No prices
Chicago .....unit-ton. No prices
fert. grade, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. No prices
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. No prices
Tapioca flour,[8] bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- .30½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- .32½
25%, dms., c.l., works...gal. .31½- .35½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33½- .37½
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara[1] pods, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton.87.25 - —
powd., c.l., same basis.long ton.126.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .44 - —
dms. .....lb. .44½- .47
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .49 - .52
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., lb. .24½- —
lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .34 - .50
extra, cns. .....lb. .60 - —
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .87
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .62 - .70

Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works. lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works..lb. .65 - —
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 Nom.
Theobromine, dms., 55-lb. lots.lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thioureа, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb. 2.00 -
Thyme, French bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
futures, bgs .....lb. 16 - 16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. 13 - 13½
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. 5. - —
Bolivian .....lb 63½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[1,6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. 31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Titanium pigment, barium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .06¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base,[2,4] dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse, ¼c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 4.25 Nom.
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluol (toluene), 2°, indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
1°, nitration, ret. dms., works. gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls. lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100-ozs. lots..oz. .62 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .26 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .07¼- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .08¼- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 -
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene, l.c.l. prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, tech., cns., works..lb. .28 - .39½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%....lb. .30 - —



SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company* 40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Triethylenegiycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis..lb. .35 - —
solution, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis..lb. .35 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal, powd., 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxids, kgs.....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls...lb. .19½- .20
Haitian, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Madras, bgs.....lb. .16½- .16¾
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms., c.l. gal. 1.06½- 1.10
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.07½- 1.12
tanks, Savannah.....gal. .96½- —
Wood, d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East.....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East. gal. .90 - 1.08
tanks, East.....gal. .89 - .90
Sulphate, ret. dms.....gal. .80 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.85 -
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.68.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.70.50 -80.00
fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3. ton.112.80 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Urunday, extract, 65% tannin, ex dock, U.S. ports..lb. .05625- .05875
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .58 - .77
Indian, bls. .....lb. .42 - .52
Valonia, beards, bgs., exdock.. ton.68.00 -70.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton.55.00 -60.00
Extract, powder, bgs., ex dock, lb. .12½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.00 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, tins .....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil., units. .10 - .12
in corn oil (see Calciferol).
Vitamin C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

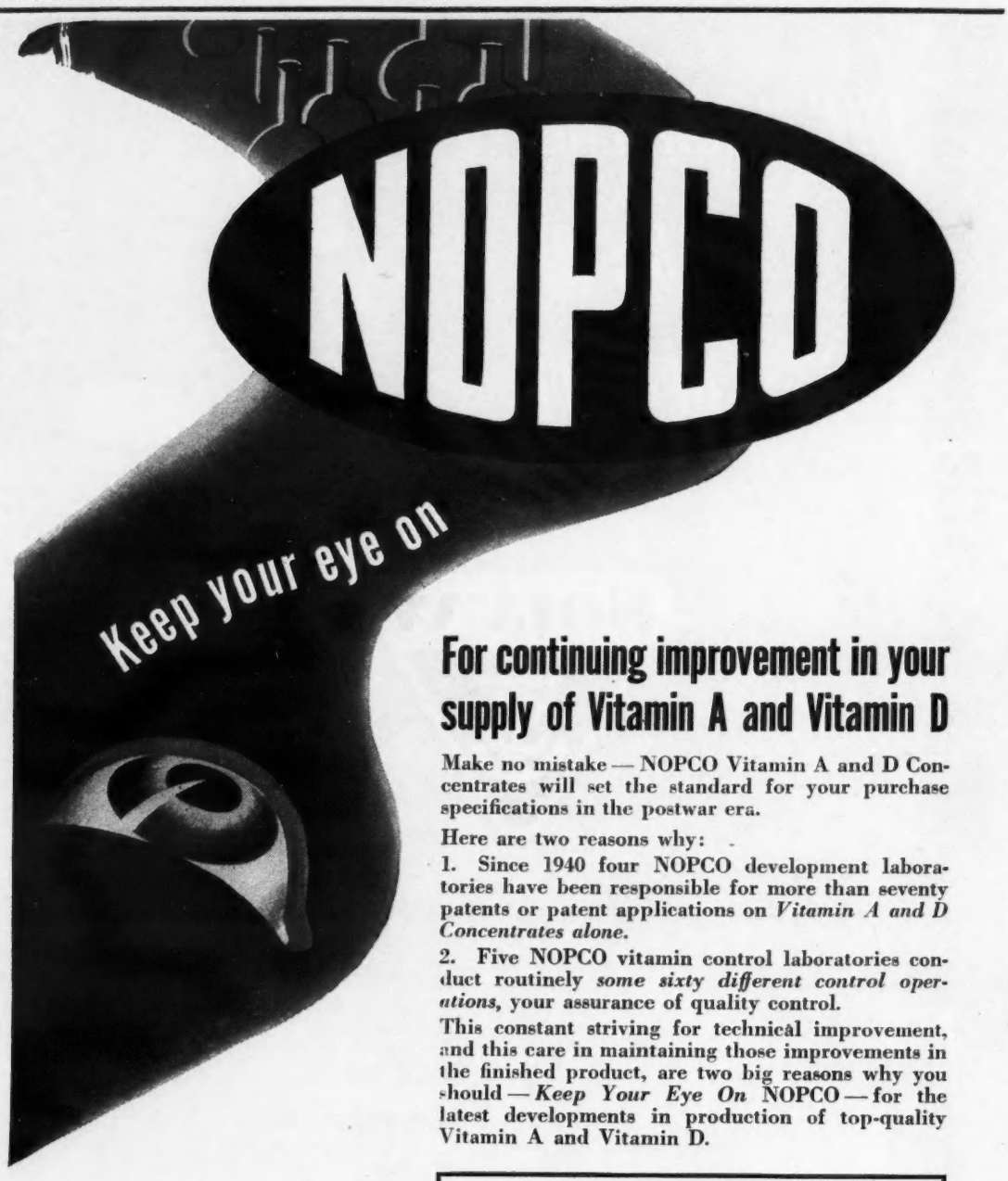
Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Wattle bark,[1,3] merchantable, bgs., f.a.s..ton.87.00 - —
fair average, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.59.50 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 55% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¾- .06¼
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- .05¾
Wattle bark, extract, solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock lb. .06095- .06345
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, lb. .0622- .0647
Wattle extract prices based on $12 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs .lb. 68 - .70
slabs, bgs.....lb. 66 - .68
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Western hemisphere, bgs.lb. .58 - .60
refined, yellow, bricks, bgs.. lb .60 - .62
slabs, cs.....lb. .59 - .61
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .78 - .86
refined, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Powdered, candelilla, 20 mesh, 3c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.66 - 1.70
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.76 - 1.78
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.70 - 1.72
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.86
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - 2.04
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.98 - 2.02
Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs..lb. 12½- .13½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .15 - —
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Japan, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. 14½- .16½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .13 - .14
white, ctns. 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb .25 - .26
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .16½- .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller ctns., same basis. lb. .15 - .16
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .29 - .30
Montan, bgs.. .....lb. .53 - .55
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots, lb. .95 - .97
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
Powdered ouricury prices same as powdered candelilla.
Ozokerite, dcm., 189-190 F., c.l lb. .36 - —
182-183 F., bgs., c.l..... lb .31 - —
171-172 F., bgs., c.l .....lb. .27 - —
Spermacetti, blocks, cs.....lb. .28 - .31
cakes, cs.....lb. .29 - .32
White lead (see Lead, white)
White precipitate, powd., dms., 30 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .17 - .19
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E., works..ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-coated, 300 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l. ton. 8.00 - 9.50
99%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.10.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 -
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 -
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 -
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 -
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Levant, bgs. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.30
Wormwood, bls. .....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls. .....lb. .28 - .30
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .38
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol (xylene), indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .22 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .25 - —
5°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .32 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .37 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .90 - —



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Pioneer producer of natural Vitamins A and D, Vitab Rice Bran Concentrate and Calcium Pantothenate.

Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.		
Benzidin, bbls. dlvd	lb.	1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.55 - .80
Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.		
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.18¾- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1¼c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.37 - 1.48
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75 - 1.90
Iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04¼- —
L.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05 - —
synthetic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0685- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0710- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.48 - —
smaller lots	lb.	2.45 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works	lb.	.04¼- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works	lb.	.02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0845- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.0865- —
Persian orange (see O).		
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	.16 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract	lb.	.16 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.33 - .40
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).		
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.30 - .32
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25 - —
smaller lots, bgs.	lb.	.30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.18 - —
USP, bbls.	lb.	.26 - .27
kgs.	lb.	.29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾- .12¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼- .13½
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber-makers' grade, bbls., works	lb.	.09¾- .10¼
USP, precip, powd., bbls.	lb.	.35 - —
dms.	lb.	.40 - —
kgs.	lb.	.37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0315- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼- .04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02¾- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 - .31
jars	lb.	.35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).		
Cyanide, kgs. works	lb.	.33 - .37
Dust,[2] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.18 - .19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works	lb.	.16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.25 - 4.75
jars	lb.	4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .38
Metal[1] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).		
Naphthenates, 8%-10% Zn, dms.	lb.	.16 - .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¼- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	No prices
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½- —
U.S.P., ctns., c.l.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.11½- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, lump, precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.13 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.33 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.34½- —
USP (same prices as tech.).		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.15 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0840- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0865- —
Barium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0575- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
Calcium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0575- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0600- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1] works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0590- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0615- —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.26 - .30
Sulphoxylate formaldehyde, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.17 - —
Zinc sulphoxylate, normal, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.35 - —
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.60 - 2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.06½- —
Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium acetate, solut., bbls., works	lb.	.25½- —
Hydride, ctns., works	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, 58%, grd., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.23¾- —
white, 99¼%-99%, grd., kgs., works	lb.	.30 - —
milled, electric, fused, 2,000-9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.40 - —
500 lbs. and less, same basis	lb.	.49 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., bbls., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½- —
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30 - .31½

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the Oct. 7 issue of OPD.

Paint Research Group Discusses Raw Materials

The technical committee of Paint Research Associates has completed a series of meetings which were held in Nashville, Tenn. A new feature was introduced at the meeting when technical discussions by qualified men from raw material houses were presented to the group.

Henry Beakes and James Todd of the Kentucky Color & Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky., discussed new uses for the Hunter reflectometer in the field of chemical pigments. James Konen of Archer, Daniels, Midland Company, Minneapolis, discussed research activities in the field of drying oils. It was unanimously agreed to continue the plan at future meetings, inviting representatives from other raw material suppliers to make presentations before the committee.

Considerable progress was noted in the research projects underway, and authorizations were given to Centro Research Laboratories, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., to continue their work on projects of current and future intest.

Trade Briefs

Robert V. Smith, in charge of production since 1927, has been appointed vice-president of Magruder Color Company, Staten Island, N. Y.

Wesco Water Paint Company, Boston, recently purchased the industrial plant of 131,000 square feet at Oxford and Southard streets, Trenton, N. J., in a deal negotiated through David T. Houston Company, with Feist & Feist and T. Arthur Karno as co-operating brokers.

Ocean-grey hulls, white superstructures, buff masts and spars, brick-red boot toppings, buff stacks with traditional red-white-and-blue striping and black smoke band around the upper edge, is the new color scheme for Army transports, according to the War Department.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, has established a new sales office in the United Shoe Machinery Company building, 140 Federal Street, Boston. W. D. Lahey and J. J. Breen will be sales representatives for Geon thermoplastics in Boston and New England. Their headquarters have previously been New York City.

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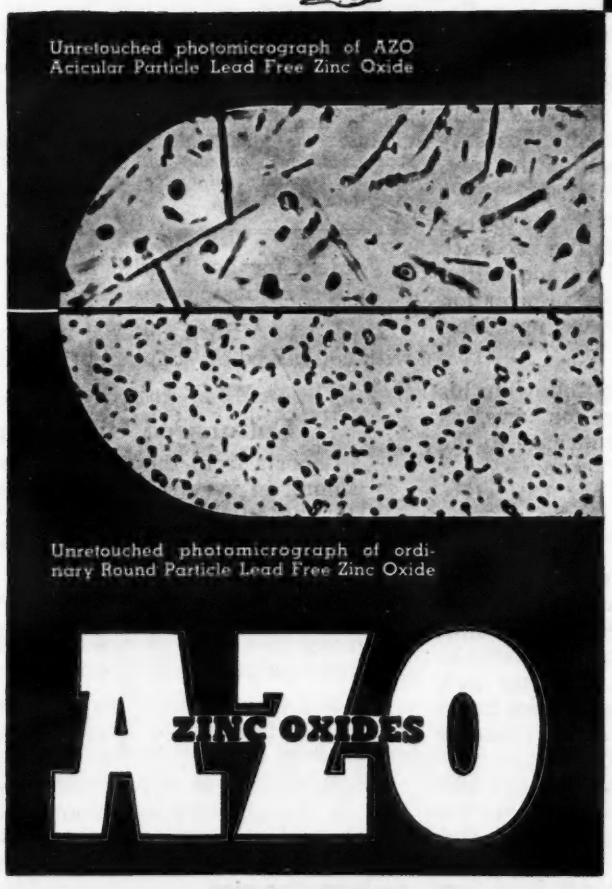
Unretouched photomicrograph of AZO Acicular Particle Lead Free Zinc Oxide
Unretouched photomicrograph of ordinary Round Particle Lead Free Zinc Oxide
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell
Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.
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Volume 150 October 21, 1946 Number 17

Every Week for 75 Years

Seventy-five years ago a very young man personally delivered the first copy of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER to offices in lower Manhattan where even then the growing chemicals industry was centered. He was proud of it, because it was his brainchild, his physical handiwork in all its phases. He was certain of its need, because it was a "natural" in a neglected field. He was buoyantly confident, for he was a man of vision who foresaw clearly the vast business empire which was sure to develop as chemical scientists working with the earth's raw materials produced goods for the benefit of mankind. And he was intensely practical, too, for he realized the dominant place in the evolution of chemical markets which would be played by buying and selling, prices and market fluctuations, supply and demand. Here is what William O. Allison wrote in that first issue of the weekly, October 18, 1871, which is now celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary:

A Few Words to Our Patrons

We have the pleasure of introducing to your notice to-day the first number of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

The present issue cannot be considered a fair specimen of what we intend to accomplish, as much valuable information which will be published regularly hereafter has been necessarily omitted on account of certain unavoidable delays in the completion of our arrangements. It was our first purpose to confine our attention chiefly to oils, but their intimate, indeed, almost inseparable connection with drugs, paints and chemicals has decided us to make our paper a complete weekly record of these associate branches of trade.

The interests we propose to represent, although of vast importance, comprising articles which must invariably be used by every person in the land, and embracing an immense amount of capital, have been scarcely noticed by the daily or weekly press, not excepting those papers especially devoted to commercial affairs. We are confident that they need, and can well sustain a paper devoted exclusively to their own interests, for when immense sums of money are invested, and yet when this market fluctuates and prices vary so frequently, an accurate, thorough, and discriminating report is indispensable to every buyer and seller in the business. One new feature connected with our paper we desire to call especial attention to, namely, a list of shipments of chemicals from Liverpool to this market by sailing vessels, with the trade marks, enabling our subscribers to inform themselves several weeks in advance of the principal chemicals on the way, their quality, and in some cases, their consignees.

The size of our paper was fixed by the matter it was to contain. It will be enlarged from time to time, as the necessity may arise, for we are determined to furnish the trade with a satisfactory weekly journal, containing all the information which such a journal should contain, alive to every new idea, and in the best sense of the word progressive.

Another editorial in that first issue, immediately following his modest introductory, showed the young man's "nose for news," as he seized on the great Chicago fire as a potential menace to the industry and gave his reassuring conclusions. He wrote:

The Chicago Fire

The absorbing topic during the past ten days has been the Chicago fire. The losses, though immense, were at first greatly exaggerated, and reports almost daily reduce the amounts. It is still impossible to get any accurate account, and will be for some time yet. The effect on the oil, paint and drug trade has not been very marked, there not being enough stock burnt to produce any very great feeling. The advanced rates for money making commercial paper difficult to sell has been felt, perhaps, more than anything else, making those who carried large stocks show some inclination to sell rather than pay the higher rates of interest. The prospects are, that there will be shortly a better demand than ever from that city. Already many firms who were burnt out have sent orders for goods with hopeful circulars, giving their new places of business.

There was a third editorial in Issue No. 1. A "short". It dealt with cottonseed oil supplies, prices, the attitude of crushers. Here it is:

Cottonseed Oil—Southern Reports

Reports from the various Southern mills say that seed is coming in very slowly, that there is no possibility of their starting on the new crop till about the first of next month, which will be some three weeks later than last year. The stock of old has been about all shipped North, and many of the crushers are idle; they claim that present prices are unremunerative, and are confident that there will be a reaction, many that have stopped say they will not resume unless better prices can be obtained.

Reading which, after three quarters of a century, we might well adapt that famous old French saying and philosophize: "The more things change, the more they are the same thing."

The reporting of change—of changing prices, changing markets, of changing scenes at home and throughout the world—has ever been the basic function of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.... and will continue to be as it enters the fourth quarter of its first century of service.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

feels there is a large potential foreign market for surplus property, particularly in those countries faced with the need of rehabilitating industries and economy.

Fabrics and Mold

Quartermaster Corps scientists, in their efforts to make fabrics withstand the attacks of cold, sunlight and other natural enemies, are making intensive studies in laboratories and in the jungles, and report that more than 100,000 different kinds of fungi have been identified to date.

Some of the types are beneficial to man, some are harmful; many destroy fabrics, others are responsible for plant diseases. Still others cause human ailments such as asthma or skin disorders. Some kinds of fungi are the deadly enemy of another kind and there are many instances of where one type assists another type.

The subject is confusing because the fungi have complex relationships with each other and they do not always behave in the laboratory as they do in nature. One kind of fungi might attack a fabric at a certain temperature and humidity, but if conditions are changed slightly an entirely different fungus may damage it, say the researchers. One set of fungi may destroy the protective coatings of fabrics, thus opening the fabrics up for attack by another fungus that works only on the cellulose composing the fabric fibers.

The Quartermaster scientists say the lines are being closed around the harmful fungi. The worst offenders are being tracked down, their characteristics learned, and fungicides are being developed to protect fabrics against them. But there are many more problems to be solved, the scientists say, before a garment can be made to last as long in a wet jungle as it does in a dry desert.

Insulin Short

The dire plight of 20,000 diabetics in the U. S. Zone of Germany, where there is a serious shortage of insulin, is giving concern to Military Government officials. Present indigenous insulin production in the zone is between six and seven million units per month, while the minimum amount required for the zone's diabetics is estimated at twenty-one million units. German production of insulin has fallen off because of the failure in delivery of essential organs of slaughtered cattle to chemical plants.

Zone officials are now awaiting the arrival of the first shipment of some seventeen billion units of insulin which is being shipped from the United States to help relieve the shortage. During the next six months the shipments will be handled by the Council of Relief Agencies licensed to operate in Germany. It will be turned over by them to German medical authorities for distribution under strictest supervision and will not be used for treatment of any other disease than diabetis.

Siam Sources

The government of Siam has informed the government of the United States that it would welcome the participation of American capital in the development of the mineral resources of Siam, according to the Department of State. Ordinarily, Siam ranks fourth in world production of tin, the only mineral now being produced there in appreciable quantities. Iron, tungsten, antimony, lead and gold are mined in small amounts. The Siamese government reserves the right to grant or reject applications for the prospecting or mining of "coal, gold, petroleum, and iron."

Pharmacy Corps Seen

The War Department plans to make a strong effort in Congress next session to obtain enactment of legislation that will consolidate the Pharmacy Corps, Medical Administrative Corps and the Sanitary Corps into a single unit to be known of as the Medical Service Corps. Two bills with this aim in view were introduced in the senate and house last session (S. 2474 and H. R. 7167) but failed of passage in the last minute rush of business.

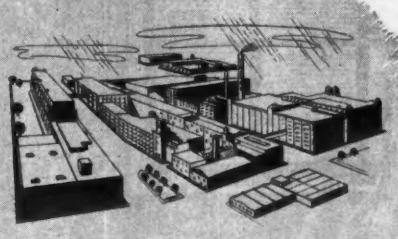
The Pharmacy Corps came into being only two years ago by special act of Congress which the War Department was reluctant to approve. The intention now to abolish the corps may lead to some opposition in Congress even though it is the plan of the department to maintain the identity of its officers specializing in the different technical services.

Among positions MSC officers would be eligible to hold if the reorganization is approved are: Assistant battalion surgeons, commanding officers of ambulance companies and various administrative positions in the Medical Battalion; adjutants, registrars and executive officers of Field, Evacuation, Station and General Hospitals; medical supply officers in the Office of the Surgeon General, supply depots and hospitals of all categories; Instructors at Brooks Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will assist in the Medical Department research program at Army Medical School, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

Nation's Farm 'Corp.'

The nation's farm plant has become a $100,000,000,000 "corporation." A recent study by the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics show that the total value of the U. S. agricultural plant was $101,500,000,000 on January 1, representing gains of nearly 12 percent from a year earlier and practically 90 percent since January 1, 1940.

On this balance sheet of agriculture, farm real estate accounted for $56,600,000,000, other physical assets made up $24,900,000,000 and the financial assets of farm operators totaled more than $20,000,000,000. Creditors claims amounted to $8,300,000,000 leaving $90,200,000,000 as equities of farmers and other owners of the farm business.



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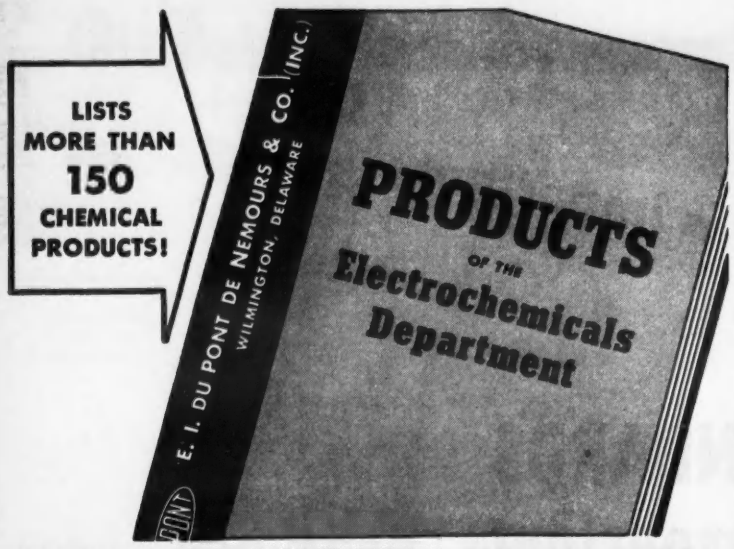
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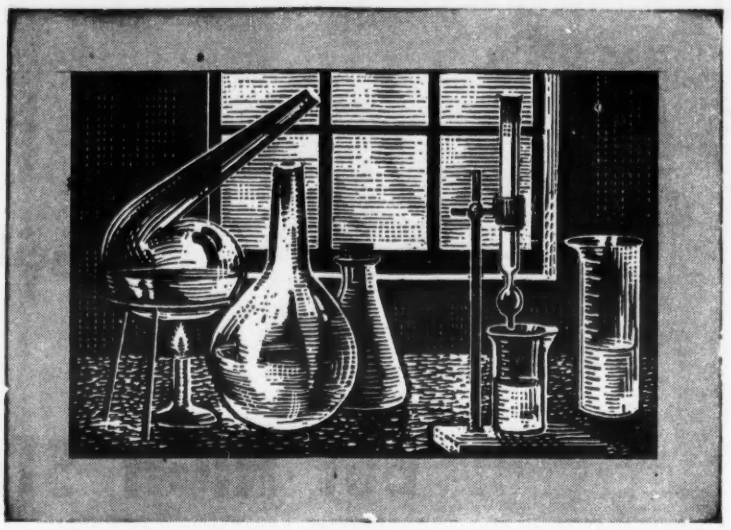

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Heavy Chemicals

No appreciable improvement in buying conditions could be noted for industrial chemicals last week. Demand was active for the heavy tonnage items but rather irregular for the other varities with buyers adopting a more conservative attitude. Stocks that commanded attention remained exceedingly short while some of the others were in better supply than a month ago. Lifting of price controls on meat should eventually benefit the bakeries, soapmakers and tanneries. The settlement of a prolonged strike at the plants of a major producer of mineral acids and miscellaneous chemicals will ease future supplies but it may take six weeks to restore output to normal dimensions. Two of the major producers of soda ash have been granted permission by CPA to establish a plant at Detroit and at Wyandotte. The cost of these plants will be close to one million dollars.

Soda ash presented the same tight supply condition formerly noted and every other soda made from this base remained proportionately tight. Dry forms of caustic soda were practically out of the market and no visible improvement could be noted in liquid caustic soda. Lifting of price ceilings on zinc sulphate has resulted in the naming of higher quotations by some producers. Zinc acetate has been changed from a spot to a delivered price while zinc fluoride has been changed from a spot to a works price with corresponding adjustments in quotations. Export shipments of white sal ammoniac have been cut off to allow a better distribution to domestic consumers. Copper producers are facing a severe shortage in bone ash which is used extensively to dust the moulds at their copper refineries. Chlorine stocks have remained at a low level with the scarcity of containers making distribution difficult. Connecticut Valley tobacco planters are after all the calcined carbonate of potash they can get to offset the shortage of other potash materials.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 105.9 in the week ending October 11, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 107.2 the previous week and 96.2 percent a year ago.

Production figures appearing in some of the following market reports were released by the Bureau of the Census unless otherwise specified.

Ammonia Anhydrous — Production of synthetic increased over 10,000 tons over the previous month. The totals were 75,794 tons in August and 65,048 tons in July. Export prices have been advanced. The lowest figure named was 16c. a pound in cylinders f.a.s. New York. The previous price was 14½c. a pound.

Ammonia Liquor—Bureau of Mines gives August production at 4,473,384 pounds, compared with 4,316,456 pounds in July. Output for the calendar year through August was 31,572,317 pounds, against 37,618,800 pounds for the same period in 1945. Stocks at the end of August were placed at 1,456,162 pounds, against 1,646,450 pounds on July 31.

Ammoniac Sal—White granular has been kept moving to domestic consumers at a fairly even basis. Consuming demand has continued heavy with the dry battery manufacturers the largest buyers. It has been difficult to maintain capacity at the producing plant on account of repair work and in order to keep a steady flow of material to domestic consumers it has been necessary to cut out export shipments temporarily. Inquiry for export was exceedingly active, particularly from the Far East.

Arsenic—Production has shown gradual improvement but is said to be heavily under contract leaving buying conditions unfavorable. It is expected that future importations will tend to ease stocks although at present the market reveals a firm tight condition.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
172.2	172.2	172.0	168.9

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Bleaching Powder—Enough buying power has been pumped into this market to appreciably tighten the supply situation. The sold up condition of some producers has left the available stocks at a low level.

Calcium Carbide—August output of commercial revealed a moderate increase. The total was 53,399 tons, compared with 48,716 tons in the preceding month.

Calcium Phosphate—Consuming demand has kept stocks down in these markets and buying conditions have remained tight. Production of monobasic in August was 6,738,000 pounds, compared with 6,485,000 pounds in July. Output of dibasic was 4,432,000 pounds, against 5,829,000 pounds in the preceding month.

Carbon Dioxide—Output recorded a fair increase in August. The production of liquid and gas was 24,279,000 pounds, against 20,741,000 pounds in July. Output of solid, dry ice, was 72,292,000 pounds in August compared with 67,396,000 pounds in July.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Firm and tight with demand sufficiently active to keep the available supply at a low level.

Chlorine—Market has remained in short supply with demand active and container scarcity still a problem. Production in August was 102,505 tons. This represents total production of gas, including quantities liquefied for use, storage or shipment. The July output was 98,314 tons.

Chrome Ore—Some of the copper and chrome mines in the Philippines will be in full production late this year or early in 1947, according to information received by the Department of Commerce. A shipment of 5,000 tons of chrome ore has already been made by one company, and 12,000 more tons are ready for shipment. Reconstruction work has started at mines of other companies, and operations will be resumed as soon as repairs are completed.

Copper—September production of crude copper was 69,689 tons, compared with 64,462 tons in August, according to the Copper Institute. Output of refined copper was 67,803 tons in September against 59,591 tons in the preceding month. Stocks of refined at the close of September were 98,619 tons, compared with 94,669 tons on August 31. For the nine months ended on September 30, 1946, crude production was 426,696 tons, and refined, 373,480 tons, as against corresponding totals of 841,667 tons and 843,113 tons for the corresponding nine months last year. Production of copper is threatened by a scarcity of bone ash, which is practically out of the market at present owing to the decontrol of prices on bones and bone meal. It is assumed that packing-house operations will increase but that production of bone ash will not expand as the profit is greater in making bone meal, which is in urgent demand for feeding purposes. Bone ash is essential for dusting the copper moulds and also moulds for other metals. Refineries are working off what bone ash they have in stock, with the outlook unfavorable for replacements, and there appears to be no substitute material to take its place.

Fluorspar — Production, shipments, and consumption of fluorspar gained for the third consecutive month, and all three established postwar highs, according to the Bureau of Mines. One of the largest producing fluorspar mines continued strikebound for the fourth consecutive month. Usage of fluorspar at hydrofluoric-acid plants increased 9 percent over July and established a postwar monthly high.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Consumption at steel mills and glass plants declined slightly. Stocks at steel plants again declined but more fluorspar was in transit on August 31 than on July 31. Imports of fluorspar in August (all from Mexico) were 21 percent less than in July. August production was placed at 24,450 tons, compared with 24,010 tons in July. Total stocks at the end of August were 188,335 tons, against 190,368 tons on July 31.

Glauber's Salt—August output did not vary greatly from the preceding month. The totals stood at 13,209 tons in August and 12,724 tons in July.

Manganese Chloride—Stocks of this chemical have continued available for prompt shipment. Demand was described as normal with buyers inclined to operate for actual wants.

Potash Carbonate—Consuming demand for calcined has shown considerable expansion and the supply position is definitely tight. Buying interest has been mostly for fertilizer use in the Connecticut Valley tobacco plantations. Planters in this area have been unable to secure sufficient cottonseed meal, cottonseed hull ash or sulphate of potash and have turned to calcined carbonate to cover their requirements. The hydrated grade which finds an outlet to the glass factories was in a better supply condition than the calcined.

Potash Caustic—Dry forms are exceedingly scarce at present with short shipments about the best that consumers can expect. The liquid grade shows a better degree of market balance although both material and containers are short of demand.

Potash Chlorate—Buying conditions did not improve last week. Heavy demand from the match factories combined with an increased miscellaneous inquiry has overtaxed production temporarily. Shipments are running behind schedule and buying conditions have tightened appreciably.

Soda Ash—Heavy demand from the aluminum, chemical, paper, glass and textile industries has not permitted any improvement in the supply situation. Shipments have remained behind schedule and market conditions are definitely tight. Production of light soda ash in August amounted to 167,983 tons, compared with 172,259 tons in July. Dense ash output in August was 139,678 tons, against 131,776 tons in the preceding month. Production of natural was 19,250 tons in August and 19,914 tons in July.

Soda Bicarbonate—Stocks have been held down on account of the stringency prevailing in soda ash. Output in August registered 17,054 tons, compared with 15,013 tons in July.

Soda, Caustic—Production by the electrolytic process in August showed 99,807 tons of liquid and 18,145 tons of solid, compared with 95,638 tons of liquid and 15,994 tons of solid in July. The lime-soda output was 63,745 tons of liquid and 20,504 tons of solid in August, against 64,709 tons of liquid and 19,495 tons of solid in the preceding month.

Soda Nitrite—Buying interest from the meat and vegetable packers, combined with an improved demand from the dye industry, has reduced stocks and placed the market in a tighter position than noted for some time.

Soda Phosphate—Dibasic production registered a slight advance in August. Output was placed at 5,103 tons, compared with 4,189 tons in July. Tribasic production was 7,958 tons, against 7,913 tons in the preceding month.

Soda Silicate—Production of soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid, during the month of August amounted to 36,915 tons, compared with 39,152 tons in July.

Soda Sulphate—Anhydrous refined production in August registered 10,285 tons, compared with 10,675 tons in July. Demand from the glass and paper industries has been active enough to keep the market in a relatively tight condition.

Zinc Sulphate—While future prospects for supplies of this chemical have improved, the present supply is short and the market holds a tight position. Production is slated for an increase in January. The fact that this chemical has been relieved of price control suggests higher prices, in fact, some producers have taken the initiative and marked up quotations to cover the increased costs of production. The advanced prices cover a range extending from 70c. to $1 per 100 pounds.

Acids

Hydrofluoric — Stocks have been maintained at a level sufficient to permit prompt shipments. Producers continue to experience difficulty in securing containers, particularly those suitable for export. Production in August was moderately higher at 3,890,000 pounds, compared with 3,729,000 pounds in July. These figures cover both anhydrous and technical grades.

Muriatic—Buying conditions have remained relatively tight owing to cutback output, although easement is in sight by the settlement of a strike at a major producing plant. Output in August was 29,518 tons, compared with 27,960 tons in the preceding month.

Nitric—Consuming demand was active enough to keep inventories down and hold the market position firm. Production was slightly higher in August at 59,144 tons, against 57,066 tons in July.

Oxalic—Inquiry has shown no indication of relaxing and there has been no appreciable improvement in the supply. Producers are behind contract schedules and shipments have been confined to regular consumers.

Phosphoric—Production in August showed a substantial gain as the figures include operations of an establishment not previously reporting. The total amounted to 74,269 tons, representing 34,454 tons made from phosphorous and 39,815 tons made from phosphate rock. The total amount produced in July has been revised to 61,858 tons.

Sulphuric—Higher production was recorded in August, the total registering 762,666 tons, including the oleum grade. Of this amount 244,874 tons were made by the chamber process and 517,792 tons by the contact process. The total amount produced in July was 736,242 tons. Current buying conditions in the local market have remained relatively tight so far as round lots are concerned. There was a steady demand for tankcars from the producers of superphosphate.

Baltimore, Oct. 18—There have been no changes in the output of sulphuric acid, with Baltimore plants running as usual and with the production sufficient to take care of such government requirements as may be called for here, and also to meet the needs of other interests under the conditions that have prevailed. Prices of acid-making materials are about as they have been, with the price tendency apparently no lower, if not a shade higher. Works are running as usual, with the requirements of the fertilizer industry perhaps not so large as they were during the height of the season, but with operators on the alert against possible emergencies, so that the trade is being taken care of in an effective way. To all appearances there are no extraordinary developments to be provided for.

Trade Briefs

Clarkson Hill has been appointed chief cost accountant for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Virgil A. Bolen, head of the department of chemistry at Morehead Teachers' College, Morehead, Ky., has been appointed associate professor of chemistry at Eastern Oregon College.

Henry Phillips of the Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation has been advanced from the chemical to the metal department. Douglas Bennett is now in the chemical sales division.

Brown Instrument Company, Philadelphia, industrial division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, has added a group of forty-five new sales and service engineers to its field staff.

Ammonia Anhydrous — Export prices are higher for anhydrous ammonia in cylinders. The best price heard was 16c. a pound f.a.s. New York. The former price was 14½c. a pound.

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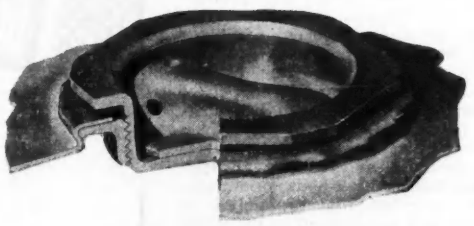

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Koppers Co. Acquires Kotuba Styrene Facilities

The Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has purchased from the War Assets Administration the styrene facilities at the large synthetic rubber plant at Kotuba, Pa., built for the government during the war, according to Dan M. Rugg, vice-president and general manager of the chemical division of the Koppers Company.

The Koppers company also has obtained for a period of seven and one-half years the use of certain office, laboratory, and shop facilities, steam generating plant, river pumping station, tanks and other equipment which the government was unwilling to sell at the time. Mr. Rugg reported. The consideration for the deal was about $3,300,000.

The Styrene plant was operated by the Koppers company for the government since wartime production of butadiene and styrene ended last December. Since no economical use is foreseen in peacetime for the four butadiene units at Kotuba, Koppers company did not bid on these facilities but is maintaining them in standby condition for the government.

A condition of the private operation by the Koppers Company of the styrene plant is that a substantial amount of the future production will be reserved for the Office of Rubber Reserve for synthetic rubber. In the first six months, 70 percent of the production will be available to the government and after that 50 percent. Thereby the Office of Rubber Reserve is assured styrene to whatever extent is needed for its synthetic rubber requirements.

Crude Oil Shortage Not Seen Until 3026

The United States need not worry about a shortage of crude oil, at least until the year 3026, Walter L. Faust, vice-president of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, told the Empire State Petroleum Association meeting here last week.

Mr. Faust said that large additional reserves of crude probably will be found in this country and off its shores and that the development and producing areas in Latin America and the Middle East should result in vast sources of crude.

Many oil companies and the Bureau of Mines, Mr. Faust said, are constantly working on ways of obtaining oil by synthetic means to offset any possible reduction in the production of crude. He declared that only recently, after several years of research, Socony-Vacuum developed a method of getting crude oil from shale. The company, he added, turned this over to the Bureau of Mines, patent free, for use when and if necessary.

Soap Substitute Progress Discussed

Oil chemists may end the soap shortage, according to Dr. Chester M. Suter, associate director of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y., who told the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society at a meeting in the Franklin Institute, October 17, that an efficient soap substitute has been made from sulphur-treated petroleum.

In an address on "Recent Advances in Sulphur Chemistry," Dr. Suter reported the development of a new method of sulphonating petroleum compounds which, he said, was used in Germany during the war to produce a substitute for soap and synthetic cleansing agents of other types which are scarce in Axis countries.

Pointing out that this process for treating petroleum compounds such as propane and butane and related hydrocarbons found in paraffin wax and heavy oils has been investigated in the United States as Well as in Germany, Dr. Suter said.

Artco Buys Atomized Aluminum Powder Plant

OPD Washington Bureau

Artco Products Company, Detroit, Mich., has bought the land and buildings of an atomized aluminum powder plant in Rochester, Mich., for $20,000, War Assets Administration has announced.

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Distribution Conference

—Continued from page 5

Waste is the highest cost element in the distribution of food, he declared. Improvements in transportation, processing, and growing—all aimed at higher nutritive values—are promising, but they need much further development and adoption to provide proper food properly distributed for the greatest good of the people.

Anticipation of a decline in national real income, hence in consumers' purchasing power, makes market research and analysis more than ever essential to successful merchandising, said Arthur C. Nielsen, president of the A. C. Nielsen Company. He drew upon his company's experience with clients in the food and drug industries whose sales aggregate some $15,000,000,000 annually, for evidence that the cost of distribution is too high ($8,000,000,000 for his clients); that it must be reduced; and that it can be reduced.

Mr. Nielsen presented an outline of what is sought in market research and set forth at length the many trails that are followed in the searching. He aimed more at inspiration than at technical information, and he brought out many of the wasteful, nonproductive attempts that mark the ways of inexperience and emphasized the difference between guessing and positively knowing.

Another angle of market research was covered by Raymond W. Miller in his comment on the agricultural marketing research law enacted at the recent session of Congress. Mr. Miller also told of the plans of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration to establish a food foundation in correlation and collaboration with the administration of the Federal law.

A dozen or more experts in various lines of research were quoted by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in a discussion of organization for research. They were in agreement that research is essential in business to eliminate and counteract errors of judgment and of knowledge. They were also well agreed that organization was secondary to personnel. The consensus was that the procedure should be to find the man, or men, for the job, give them the chance to do it, and give them time. There should be a maximum of opportunity for the free play of ability and ideas and a minimum of direction other than in the fixing of policies and objectives.

The essentials of satisfactory research, as Dr. Compton found them, are good, well-prepared investigations, with a zest for the quest; teamwork, especially the spontaneous; and friendship. As to personnel, qualifications are of prime importance —brain power and breadth of mind. Opportunity should be provided for free, quick interchange of ideas and data in a given field. The research unit should be free from the influence of groups affected by its functioning, and independently assured of the support of and full access to top executives.

Changing Channels

The "Ol' Man River" idea does not hold good for channels of distribution, said Walter Mitchell, Jr., of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., who will become a vice-president of the Irving Trust Company, November 1. The channels always have changed, and they are changing. In retail, there is the adding of lines which pay large margins because markups are not properly calculated; mass advertising which forces goods into all possible outlets; and new channels, taking chances on new items and narrow lines and going with the added-line group continually,

Wholesaling has its effects of direct selling to chains, retailer buying groups, manufacturers' sales branches—all effecting changes in the flow of goods. Manufacturers must try to foresee changes and adjust to them. They must know the role of wholesaler and chain — never the same in two lines—find the channels able and willing to handle new lines adequately. Mr. Mitchell attempted no comparative evaluation of the various channels, but urged that all be fully known.

One thing new in the channelling of distribution was presented in a paper by Gottlieb Duttweiler, Zurich, Switzerland, read by Julius Hirsch, New York. Mr. Gottlieb started out more than twenty years ago to cheapen the distribution of groceries. He carried six items of general use in six rolling stores—trucks that sold at street corners. With a policy of high quality and low prices and an operating cost of less than 10 percent, he built up an enormous fleet of rolling stores, and extensively increased the lines carried. Commercial and political opposition, plus his idea of service and savings for the consumer, induced him to make his business a cooperative organization, several years ago, the Federation of Migros Cooperatives.

The federation now has a business of about $25,000,000 a year in 117 rolling stores and 116 fixed stores, doing about 10 percent of the grocery business of Switzerland. Mr. Duttweiler says he appeals to intelligence, rather than emotion, but he found that his paying of high wages was his best bid for customer goodwill. He admits independent stores into his buying if they limit their profit margin to his 12 percent. He urges political activity —himself a member of the parliament —exercise of social responsibility, and holds that big business, to survive, must work for social improvement.

The part that aviation is playing and increasingly will play in the channeling and extension and speeding of distribution was graphically presented by I. B. Babcock, president of the Aviation Corporation. How the new inventions in telegraphy — telefax, radio-beam instead of wires, perforated tape reproduction, and telemeter (the combination party-wire direct-wire service) — will serve to promote distribution and to build customer goodwill was told by W. S. Fowler, vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Much generalization on the key position of national transportation policies in making distribution efficient was given by Donald D. Conn, executive vice-president of the Transportation Association of America. The obvious values discussed were somewhat blurred by the speaker's insistence that common carriers should be exempt from the antitrust laws and all subject only to the supervision of a single Federal agency for whose actions there would be no judicial review.

Foreign Trade

There was a deal of advocacy of free international trade in several presentations to the conference. Win-

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throp W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, as chairman of the Committee for Financing Foreign Trade, declared that the construction of a liberal international economic policy was essential to world peace. He directly urged that trade among the nations be freed substantially from tariffs, cartels, subsidies, and controls. Multilateral trade agreements were supported, and the speaker said that it was time to quit subsidizing costly inefficiency.

Exchange controls are detrimental to international trade, Mr. Aldrich said, and should be minimized. Efforts should be made also to prevent wide swings in the business activities of the United States, because these disrupt the reciprocal flow of trade with other nations. He held that private financial participation in world business was highly desirable.

Hon. Herbert Butcher, M.M., from Boston, England, gave his views on the future trade between the United States and the United Kingdom. They were enthusiastically received. He made the point that Britain has freed export trade; has set up a service of export market research, including co-operative advertising service; has established a council of design for foreign-trade packaging. It needs export trade because it must import so much. Hence it must barter.

Reciprocal trading between nations, Mr. Butcher declared, is a cultivator and maintainer of friendship—and "one does not make war on his friends." Universal trade, he said, spelled universal friendship and universal peace. The United States is in position to lead toward its attainment.

The arbitration of inter-American affairs was described by Hon. Spruille Brader, Assistant Secretary of State, who received the Western Hemisphere Arbitration Award at one of the luncheon sessions. The presentation was made by James S. Carson, vice-chairman of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Committee.

Rheem Names Papas Head of Purchases

George J. Papas has been appointed general manager of purchase for the Rheem Manufacturing Company, New York. He will make his headquarters in New York and will direct purchasing for the company's eleven plants in the United States.

Pacific Pigment Head

The Calco Chemical division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has appointed Walter G. Beauchamp Pacific Coast regional sales manager of the pigment department. He was formerly superintendent of the Pacific Paint & Varnish Company, Berkeley, Cal.

Ether Anesthesia

—*Continued from page 7*

Dr. Reymond B. Fosdick, President of the Rockefeller Foundation.

"Medical Interest in Radio-activity from Becquerel to Bikini," by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

An interesting new aspect of anesthesia was presented by Dr. Benjamin H. Robbins, of Vanderbilt University, in a review of work in the testing of fifty-four fluorinated hydrocarbons as anesthetics. Contributions to this study had been made by Dr. E. T. McBee and associates at Purdue and Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. The compounds were studied primarily in the search for a non-explosive anesthetic agent. They ranged from trifluoroethane to 1:2-di - chloro - octafluoro - 1-cyclohexane. The most promising were hexafluoropropane, the chlorine-substituted compounds of fluorinated propane and the bromine - substituted compounds of fluorinated ethane.

Two motion pictures, "Advent of Anethesia" and "Ether for Anesthesia." were shown several times each day through the courtesy of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

Thomas A. Igoe has been appointed director of purchasing by the Airline Foods Corporation, New York.

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ARABIC GUM—100 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Lagos—100 bgs, Angus Mackey & Co, Lagos

ARROWROOT—2,557 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, St Vincent

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BALATA—22 pkgs, H A Astlett & Co, Buenaventura—17 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Cristobal—248 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Trinidad—334 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co, Ciudad Bolivar

BAY OIL—27 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Roseau

BEES WAX—55 blocks, Paul & Stein Bros, Luando—200 blocks, Luando—248 blocks, H D Sheldon & Co, Lobito—96 blocks, Wessel, Duval & Co, Lobito—189 blocks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Lobito—103 blocks, Wm Allison & Co, Lobito—6 bgs, French American Banking Corp, Lagos—18 bgs, Catz American Co, Havana—80 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano—102 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Talcahuano—30 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso—18 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Havana—91 bgs, Schutte & Fock, Trujillo—47 bgs, Geck Trading Corp, Trujillo—53 bgs, Chase National Bank, Trujillo—22 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Trujillo—33 bls, Balex Co, Haifa

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CAPSICUM—314 bgs, M J Golombeck, Lagos

CARNAUBA WAX—189 bgs, Cornelis Products Co, Tutoya—63 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Tutoya—28 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Bahia

CASSIA—50 bls, East Asiatic Co, Hongkong—277 bls, Griffiths Laboratories, Hongkong—100 bls, A Stumpp Co, Hongkong—70 bls, Geo Uhe & Co, Hongkong—700 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Hongkong—100 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hongkong—200 bls, Victor Export & Import Corp, Hongkong—50 bls, Gillespie & Co, Hongkong—2,000 bls, A G Dunn, Hongkong—70 bls, Geo Uhe & Co, Hongkong—350 bls, C T Wilson & Co, Hongkong—500 bls, International Credit Handel, Hongkong—10 bls, G Abramovitor, Hongkong—100 bls, W E Martin & Co, Hongkong—200 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Hongkong—240 bls, Netherland Trading Society, Hongkong—175 bls, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Hongkong— 300 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Hongkong—300 bls, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Hongkong—100 bls, Van Norden & Archibald, Hongkong

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CASTOR OIL—223 tons, Bate Robinson, Ltd, Recife

CHICLE GUM—3 bls, W Wrigley & Co, Georgetown

CHILLIES—661 bgs, W & A Leaman, Lagos—861 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Lagos—536 bgs, L & R Millen, Lagos—422 bgs, A F Payne & Co, Lagos—210 bgs, M J Golombeck, Lagos—273 bgs, Daarnhouwer & Co, Lagos—276 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa, Lagos—202 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Lagos—165 bgs, J F Traukaus & Co, Lagos—188 bls, Jahal West African Trading Co, Lagos—431 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Lagos

COLUMBITE ORE—2,410 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Co, Lagos

COPAIBA BALSAM—36 cs, H Pearson & Son, Cristobal—4 dms, Wessel, Duval & Co, Cristobal

COPAL GUM—3,705 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi—140 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Matadi—3,506 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Matadi—2,782 bgs, U S Industrial Chemical, Inc, Matadi—500 bgs, Banque Du Congo Belge, Matadi—13 bgs, French American Banking Corp, Lagos

COTTONSEED OIL—247 bbls, Commodity Credit Corp, Fortaleza

CREAM OF TARTAR—50 kgs, Middleton & Co, Naples

CUMIN SEED—689 bgs, American Nile Corp, Beyrouth—96 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Istanbul—250 bgs, Superintendence Co, Boyrouth—108 bgs, Chase National Bank, Beyrouth

CYANIDE—9 cs, Irvington Smelting & Refining Works, Puna

DYEWOOD—710 pcs, American Dyewood Co, Cristobal

EGG ALBUMEN—62 cs, D L Moss & Co, Shanghai

FISH LIVERS—1 dm, Geck Trading Corp, Luanda—23 bbls, Atlantic Coast Fisheries, Lobito

FISH SOUNDS—82 bls, Fulton Freight & Forwarding Co, Maracaibo

FLEASEED—50 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Marseilles

FUEL OIL—92,497 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Aruba

GALLNUTS—168 bgs, Zinsser & Co, Hongkong

GERANIUM OIL—2 cks, International Corp, Matadi—10 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Haifa

GLUE—340 bgs, C B Hewitt & Bro, Inc, Valparaiso

GLYCERIN—37 dms, Judson Sheldon Corp, Matadi

GRAINS OF PARADISE—63 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Lagos

GUAIAC GUM—53 bgs, Gurge & Co, Trujillo

GYPSUM—2,610 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Windsor—6,410 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall

HENBANE LEAVES—6 bls, Chemical Trading Corp, Alexandria

HENNA LEAVES—122 bls, Level Export Corp, Alexandria

IPECAC ROOT—19 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cristobal—6 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Cristobal

IRON OXIDE—125 bbls, C K Williams & Co, Malaga—125 bbls, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Malaga—175 bbls, C B Chrystal & Co, Malaga—75 bbls, C J Osborn & Co, Malaga—280 bbls, Irving Trust Co, Malaga—129 bbls, J Lee Smith & Co, Malaga—60 bbls, Malaga

JUNIPER BERRIES—84 bgs, Gondrand Shipping Co, Genoa—417 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Leghorn—184 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Leghorn

JUNIPER OIL—5 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Genoa

KOLA NUTS—117 bgs, Angus Mackey & Co, Lagos

LICORICE ROOT—24 bls, Universal Foreign Trading Co, Beyrouth

LIME JUICE—50 cks, Dalton Cooper, Inc, Roseau—95 hhd, Furness Withy & Co, Roseau

LIME OIL DISTILLED—6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Grenada—15 cs, Barclay Bank, Roseau—expressed, 6 tins, Dodge & Olcott Co, Roseau—6 cs, Geo Luerders & Co, Roseau—15 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Roseau—3 cs, Barclay Bank, Roseau

LAUREL LEAVES—100 bls, Leghorn

LAVENDER OIL—50 dms, Ungerer & Co, Malaga—30 dms, Geo Uhe & Co, Malaga

LOCUST BEAN GUM—150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa—50 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Genoa—10 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Larnaca

MACE—20 cs, Catz American Co, Grenada—9 cs, A G Dunn, Grenada—18 cs, Harrison & Whitney, Grenada—7 cs, E Miltenburg, Grenada—12 cs S H Tyler & Son, Grenada

MANIOC MEAL—10,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Recife—3,499 bgs, World Wide Commodities Corp, Fortaleza—453 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Fortaleza—5,960 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Belem— 1,066 bgs, G Segal Co, Tutoya—11,112 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bahia

MANNITE—8 cs, J Personeni, Naples

MARJORAM LEAVES—1,000 bgs, Arica—59 bls, P H Petry & Co, Marseilles

MENTHOL—10 cs, American Far Eastern Syndicate, Hongkong

MOLASSES—1,007,943 lbs, Standard Brands, Inc, Salaverry

MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen

NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,257 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Aruba

NUTMEG—50 bgs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co, Grenada—144 bgs, Catz American Co, Grenada—232 bgs, Middleton & Co, Grenada—25 bgs, Geo Luerders & Co, Grenada—10 bgs, Armus Bros, Grenada—5 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Grenada—175 bgs, A G Dunn, Grenada—87 bgs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Grenada—225 bgs, Thomas Scott & Co, Grenada—20 bgs, W J Bush & Co, Grenada—15 bgs, Grenada

NUTMEG OIL—6 cs, Victory Shipping Co, Grenada

OITICICA OIL—2,050 dms, Brazil Oiticica, Inc, Fortaleza—300 dms, Brown Oil & Chemical Corp, Tutoya—10 dms, Enco Chemical Corp, Fortaleza—249 dms, Murray Oil Products Co, Fortaleza

OLIVE OIL—38 cyls, Metropolitan Vegetable Oil Co, Genoa—26 cyls, Elan Trading Co, Genoa—100 dms, Olive Oil Industry, Genoa—200 cs, 68 dms, American Vendor, Genoa—40 cs, Antonio Piccini, Leghorn—546 cs, Domenico Dangiola, Leghorn—3,085 cs, Berolio Import Co, Leghorn—1,000 cs, Niles Trading Co, Leghorn—547 cs, S Bianco Co, Leghorn—61 dms, Scaramelli & Co, Leghorn—1,000 cs, Rinaldi Bros, Leghorn—266 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Malaga—460 dms, Balbo Oil Co, Beyrouth — 153 dms, International Commercial Co, Beyrouth—170 dms, W H Wood Products, Inc, Trinoli—688 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Beyrouth—68 dms, Superintendence Co, Beyrouth

OURICURY WAX—117 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Bahia—56 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bahia—80 bgs, E C Johnson & Son, Bahia

PALM OIL—1,260 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Matadi

PARSLEY SEED—21 bls, Peek & Velsor, Marseilles

PENDARE GUM—352 bls, Chicle Development Co, Ciudad Bolivar—223 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co, Ciudad Bolivar—75 bls, T A Desmond & Co Ciudad Bolivar

PERILLO GUM—63 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Buenaventure—37 cs, 8 bgs, Chicle Development Co, Buenaventura

PETITGRAIN OIL—1 cs, A Chiris & Co, Genoa

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—115,387 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Cartagena—125,660 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Puerto La Cruz—219,550 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Las Piedras—107,992 bbls, Barber Asphalt Co, Curacao

PINENEEDLE OIL—52 dms, Amtorg Trading Corp, Leningrad

POTASH HYDROXIDE—60 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Gothenburg

QUICKSILVER—1,500 flasks, Leghorn Trading Co, Leghorn

QUINCE SEED—8 bgs, D Abondi & Co, Busseh—6 bgs, J W Hampton, Jr & Co, Busseh—11 bgs E Somekh, Khorramshahr—17 bgs, Busseh—23 bgs, E Meer & Co, Khorramshahr

RHATANY ROOT—66 bgs, Asher, Kates & Co, Mollendo

RHUBARB—16 cs, American Far Eastern Syndicate, Hongkong—29 cs, S B Penick & Co, Hongkong

ROSEMARY OIL—51 dms, Geo Uhe & Co, Malaga

SAGE LEAVES — 12 bls, A G Dunn, Larnaca

SAVORY LEAVES—33 bls, P H Petry & Co, Marseilles—32 bls, Joensson & Cross, Marseilles

SESAME SEED—2 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Hongkong—500 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Cristobal

SHARK LIVERS—5 dms, Cuban American Product Co, Havana

SIENNA EARTH—200 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Genoa—10 bbls, J E Bernard & Co, Leghorn—40 bbls, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Leghorn—287 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Larnaca

SOAPBARK—342 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio

SODA HYDROXIDE — 70 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Gothenburg

STORAX—123 cs, S B Penick & Co, Istanbul

TALC—8,900 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Genoa

TANTALITE — 1,050 bgs, Philipp Bros, Matadi

TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,500 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos—2,400 bgs, National Starch Products Co, Inc, Santos—1,866 bgs, H S C Trading Co, Tutoya—1,500 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Tutoya—1,500 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Fortaleza

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THYME LEAVES—80 bls, P H Petry & Co, Marseilles—46 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Marseilles
THYME OIL—2 dms, W Schocher & Co, Haifa
TONKA BEANS—10 cks, Machado & Co, Trinidad
TRAGACANTH GUM—21 cs, V Simidian & Co, Busreh—101 bgs, Busreh—168 cs, E Meer & Co, Beyrouth
TUNG OIL—970 tons, Universal Trading Corp, Shanghai—107 dms, W R Grace & Co, Hongkong—315 dms, Murray Oil Product Co, Hongkong
TUNGSTEN ORE—776 bgs, African Metal Corp, Matadi
UMBER EARTH—351 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Larnaca—1,964 bgs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Larnaca—4,302 bgs, C K Williams & Co, Larnaca
VALONIA—16,796 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Chanak
VANADIUM ORE—2,920 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseilles—24 cs, Certified Extract Co, Marseilles—25 cs, B Oppenheimer, Marseilles—11 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Roseau

Baltimore

BAUXITE—1,786 tons, Atlas Cement Co, Smalkalden
CANARY SEED—500 bgs, W G Scarlett & Co, Istanbul
FUEL OIL—138,419 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Aruba
GAS OIL—39,793 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Aruba
PEATMOSS—600 bls, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—96,085 bbls, Pan American Refining Corp, Las Piedras
TARA PODS—463 bgs, Union Trust Co, Salaverry—whole, 400 bgs, Union Trust Co, Pacsmayo
UMBER EARTH—1,967 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Larnaca

Boston

CASSIA—660 bls, Che Fay Seto, Hongkong
GLUESTOCK—10 bls, J Garvers & Co, Callao—183 bls, J Garvers & Co, Trujillo

Cincinnati

MACE—4 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Grenada
NUTMEGS—75 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Grenada

Cleveland

FLUOR SALT—160 pkgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Copenhagen

Los Angeles

CUMIN SEED—60 bgs, Larnaca
MACE—21 cs, Ben Hur Products Co, Grenada—5 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada

Norfolk

FUEL OIL—102,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Aruba

Peoria

MANIOC MEAL—2,521 bgs, Pebel Spring Distillery, Tutoya

Philadelphia

BAUXITE—2,024 tons, American Cyanamid Co, Everton Berbice
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—105,342 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
VANILLA BEANS—12 cs, Traders National Bank & Trust Co, Marseilles

Rochester

SHARK LIVER OIL—30 dms, Distillation Products, Inc, Cristobal

San Francisco

MACE—6 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Grenada—4 cs, A Schilling & Co, Grenada—6 cs, Atkins, Kroll & Co, Grenada—4 cs, McClintock, Stern Co, Grenada
MENTHOL—5 cs, Huy Hsuan Bu, Shanghai
OITICICA OIL—100 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Tutoya
PEPPER, BLACK—12 bgs, D M Hatton & Co, Lagos
TUNG OIL—200 tons, S L Jones & Co, Hongkong—180 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Hongkong

Wilmington

BARYTES—2,800 tons, E I Du Pont de Nemours & Co Walton

Dow Files with SEC $30,000,000 Issue

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan, has filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission a new issue of $30,000,000 fifteen-year debentures, due November 1, 1961. Smith, Barney & Co. is named as the principal underwriter. The interest rate offering price and other pertinent information will be furnished by amendment.

The proposed offering represents new-money financing on behalf of the company. Proceeds will be added to the cash funds of the company to be used for general corporate purposes, which may include additions to plants and facilities to manufacture new products and to meet the increased demand for products now manufactured. Such capital expenditures of the company and its subsidiaries during the past five fiscal years totaled $70,077,881.

The new issue of $30,000,000 debentures will constitute the only funded debt of the company. Upon completion of the offering, outstanding capitalization will consist, in addition to the debentures, of 303,869 shares of $4 cumulative preferred stock, series A, no par value, and 1,248,706 shares of common stock, without par value.

N.Y. Barbiturates Control Tightening Asked

Dr. Israel Weinstein, New York City Health Commissioner, speaking before the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, recently stated that he will recommend to the Board of Health a tightening of regulations governing sales of sleeping pills in the city.

Dr. Weinstein said that under the present sanitary code regulations, sleeping pills may not be sold without a prescription, and that New York State laws prohibit the refilling of barbiturate prescriptions after six months from the date on which the prescription was issued. He said that he considers the six-month limitation too long and will recommend that the law be amended limiting the time lapse to sixty days. An additional limitation advocated by the commissioner would make it illegal to renew such a prescription before the time had elapsed to exhaust the dosages prescribed by the doctor.

It was also revealed in the speech that the Health Department will attack phases of the city's drug problem such as inadequate labeling, inadequate cautions on labels, and false and misleading advertising.

Dow Chemical Buys Magnesium Facilities

OPD Washington Bureau

Part of a government-owned magnesium plant at Freeport, Texas, has been sold to the Dow Chemical Company, operating lessee, for $1,498,743 cash, War Assets Administration has announced. The Dow company owns the land on which the buildings are situated, as well as an adjoining plant. The facilities purchased by the company were built under sponsorship of the War Department to increase production of magnesium and chemicals during the war.

Osborn Buys Plant Of Hardester Corp.

C. J. Osborn Company, paint materials manufacturer, New York, has acquired the physical assets of the Hardester Corporation at Linden, N. J., adjacent to Osborn's present resin plant. The company plans to enlarge their facilities for producing various types of resins and dispersion pigments.

Producers' Council Names Secretary

Andrew L. Harris, manager of sales promotion for the Eagle-Picher Sales Company, New York, has been appointed executive secretary of the Producers' Council, according to Tyler S. Rogers, council president. Mr. Harris will leave his two-year-old post with the lead company immediately.

Trade Briefs

F. J. Gray & Co. has been formed in Brooklyn, N. Y., to deal in plastic materials.

Dr. Walter E. Ward has joined the Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., as associate medical director.

Lester Products, Inc., has been organized in Newburgh, N. Y., to deal in plastic products.

Iddings Paint Company, Queens, N. Y., has increased the number of its authorized capital shares of stock from 1,000 to 2,000.

Martin-Senour Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, Chicago, has elected Earl M. Garman assistant company treasurer.

Pacific Paint & Varnish Company, Berkeley, Calif., is constructing a three-story reinforced concrete factory building at 1635 Third street, Berkeley, at a cost of $260,000.

White Line Paint Company, Los Angeles, has received a building permit for construction of a new paint factory at 3505 East twenty-fifth street, Los Angeles, at a cost of $14,000.

Plastic Industry Society will release early in November the sixth chapter of its technical handbook. The new chapter is entitled "Design of Molded Articles." It can be obtained in booklet form from the society at 295 Madison avenue, New York 17.

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Obituaries

Bartlett Arkell

Bartlett Arkell, one of the founders of the Beech-Nut Packing Company and for fifty years its president, died October 13 in Bennington, Vt. He was eighty-four years of age. Mr. Arkell, a pioneer in new food products, also experimented in improved packaging, notably the vacuum glass container.

Mr. Arkell was born in Canajoharie, N. Y., and helped to establish the Imperial Packing Company, forerunner of the Beech-Nut Company, there in 1891. At the time of his death, Mr. Arkell's residence was in New York.

John D. Chretien

John D. Chretien, director of export for the B. T. Babbitt Company, soap manufacturers, died recently at his home in Tenafly, N. J. Mr. Chretien had been with W. R. Grace & Co. prior to joining Babbitt company, was a linguist, and a consultant to the State Department.

Clarence H. Kringel

Clarence H. Kringel, president of the Howard Drug & Medicine Company, Baltimore, died recently while enroute by plane to that city from a vacation in Canada, where he was stricken with a heart attack. He was sixty-four years old. Mr. Kringel, a graduate of the school of pharmacy of the University of Maryland, had succeeded his mother as head of the drug company.

C. Bai Lihme

C. Bai Lihme, retired chemist and industrialist, died recently at his home in New York, after a long illness. He was eighty years old.

Born in Aalborg, Denmark, Mr. Lihme came to the United States in 1888 after doing graduate work in chemistry and metallurgy, joining the Pennsylvania Lead Company, Pittsburgh, as chief chemist. After fifteen years as superintendent of the Illinois Zinc Company, Peru, Ill., he formed the Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Company, La Salle, Ill., and was associated with that firm until his retirement in 1921.

Dr. Carl R. McCrosky

Dr. Carl R. McCrosky, head of the chemistry department at Syracuse University, died October 16 in Madison, Wis., at the age of fifty-six.

Dr. McCrosky, a member of the Syracuse faculty since 1919, became chairman of the chemistry department in 1939. He conducted research in the field of rare chemical elements, becoming well known for his discoveries of the various properties of selenium.

Frederick M. Prall

Frederick M. Prall, director of the rayon technical patent section of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, died October 11 at his home here following a heart attack. He was 52 years of age.

Born at Rochester as Frederick M. Pralatowski, he shortened his name after coming to Wilmington in 1941. He was a graduate of Rochester Cathedral High School and in 1916 received a bachelor's degree in chemistry from the University of Notre Dame.

A veteran of World War I, Mr. Prall was an officer in the Chemical Warfare Service doing research work on explosives and gases for the Army at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. He served from 1918 to 1921. As a civilian research chemist for the Chemical Warfare Service Edgewood Arsenal from 1923 to 1926, Mr. Prall was recognized as an authority on mustard gas. He also became an expert on technical patents.

Prior to his employment in 1926 at Buffalo, N. Y., by the du Pont Rayon Company, forerunner of the present rayon department, Mr. Prall had done extensive chemical research work in Detroit, Rochester, and Lansdowne, Md.

Dr. Andrew L. Winton

Dr. Andrew L. Winton, chemist and food plant histologist, died October 17 at his home in Wilton, Conn. Dr. Winton, born in Westport, Conn., devoted more than sixty years to research on the composition and structure of food plants as a Department of Agriculture chemist and a scientific research writer. He was eighty-two years of age. His last book, "The Analysis of Foods," was named as one of the 100 best technical books of 1945 by the technology division of the New York Public Library.

Addison W. Bronson, former independent oil producer in Titusville, Pa., died recently at his home in Bay Head, N. J. He was seventy eight years of age.

John J. McInerney, jr., an assistant counsel with the New York office of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, drowned recently in Tuxedo Park, N. Y. He was thirty-four years of age. Mr. McInerney, the victim of a boating accident, had joined Standard Oil last year when he returned from service with the Navy. Born in Rochester, N. Y., his home was in Tuxedo Park at the time of his death.

Robert W. Menzie, president of Derp, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, and treasurer of the Ontario Pest Control Operators Association, died recently of a heart attack.

James R. Plitt, paymaster of the Union Carbide & Carbon Company, New York, and an employee of that firm for twenty-nine years, died October 13 in his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y. He was fifty-five years old.

Petroleum Ductility Test Revision Reported

The development of a new test said to afford users of petroleum for the first time with a means of determining the ductility of petroleum by a standardized method is announced in "Current Topics No. 78," a new bulletin prepared by the department of industrial research of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York. Details of the new ductility test may be obtained by writing the white oil and petrolatum division of the company.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Interest in textile and leather chemicals continued to be centered in sizing materials last week. Consumers were in the market for domestic dextrins and starches for prompt and for requirements during the balance of the year. Active demand continued for potato starch and with production sold well ahead, grinders reduced offerings during the next two months. A good volume of business also was placed for November-December shipment. Production of cornstarch was sold up but deliveries were held up by the lack of boxcars. Trading in tapioca flour was reported limited as consumers considered prices too high in comparison with domestic starches. Good sized quantities of higher grades were offered for prompt delivery at New York above 12c. with buying interest slight. Reports from Brazil stated that low grades were higher under improved trading and shipments were advanced fractionally.

Owing to the lower cost of corn, prices of corn starch and dextrin were reduced 40 cents per 100 pounds in paper bags and 20 cents per 100 pounds in cotton bags last week. Tanners corn sugar was cut 50 cents per 100 pounds.

Tight hide supply conditions continued to affect the demand for tanning materials last week. While the lifting of livestock ceilings October 15 will eventually increase the supply of hides, it was stated that little relief would be forthcoming for at least thirty to sixty days. Towards this end, CPA authorized tanners and contractors October 15 to withdraw foreign hides and calfskins from customs without counting them against quantities allocated by the agency. CPA officials also stated the policy would be continued so long as a substantial part of the industry is operating at less than a minimum rate. However, they warned that tanners or contractors should not request authority to withdraw more materials than could be put into process within sixty days.

Chemicals

Alumina, Acetate — Supplies were reported limited and well held at former levels. Demand was moderate and mainly for prompt requirements.

Bichromates — Production was in steady request against contracts and the market was strong at ceilings. Inquiry for resale material continued active, with offerings light and readily absorbed. Market was firm at ceilings.

Soda, Acetate — Deliveries against former orders continued in active request. Market was steady and unchanged.

Soda, Hydrosulphite — Consuming inquiry was fairly active. Deliveries were delayed by the scarcity of drums. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Sulphonated Oils—Scarcity of basic oils continued to restrict business last week. Inquiry was moderate and quotations were entirely nominal for all grades.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood—An active demand was unsatisfied owing to the light production during the past month, which has resulted in a heavy backlog of orders. However, the resumption of livestock slaughtering was expected to improve the situation during the next thirty to sixty days.

Albumen, Egg — Trading was light and mainly for immediate needs. Prices were fairly steady and unchanged. Supplies were fairly liberal and adequate to cover demand. Improved recent trading has strengthened the price of the technical grade. Imports of 62 cases of egg albumen were noted at New York from Shanghai last week, the first sizable shipment from the Far East to arrive since the war.

Dextrin, Corn — This market was firm under active request against contracts and new business for prompt delivery. Increased production has materially reduced the heavy backlog of orders and deliveries were said to be still behind schedules.

Egg, Yolk—This market was firm, with consuming demand fairly active for immediate requirements. Offerings were limited and closely held at the recent advance.

Sago Flour—Interest was light for small quantities on the spot. Prices were nominal at 10c. to 12c. per pound, according to quantity.

Starch, Corn—Deliveries were delayed by the lack of boxcars and it is reported that some mills may be forced to shut down unless transportation facilities improve soon. New business also was reported more active for prompt and nearby requirements. Prices were firm at ceilings. Visible corn supply was smaller and declined 343,000 bushels for the week ended October 12 to 3,033,000 bushels, compared with 4,760,000 bushels a year ago.

Starch, Potato—Heavy trading was reported for prompt and nearby delivery and with demand excellent, the market tone was firmer. Producers were reported sold up for prompt delivery and last week were not offering for October-November. Grinding was resumed in Maine with offerings still light as the output was sold ahead. Carlots were quoted at 7:35c. to 7.60 per pound, New York basis, depending upon seller and delivery.

Starch, Wheat — This market was steady and demand fairly active. Supplies were limited as production recently resumed was said to be sold well ahead.

Tapioca Flour—Offerings of tapioca flour afloat and for prompt delivery at New York were liberal with trading quiet. High-grade flour was quoted from 11¼c. to 12.30c. per pound, according to seller and type. Low grade was reported higher for shipment with sellers advancing prices to 7c. per pound, f.o.b. Brazil. Buying interest was reported light.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Corn, dextrin, 20c. to 40c. per 100 lbs.
Corn, starch, 20c. to 40c. per 100 lbs.
Corn, sugar, tanners, 50c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
296.0	296.0	296.1	300.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—This market was steady and unchanged at recent ceilings, price controls were removed October 9. Supplies were more liberal, with consuming inquiry reported fairly active.

Mangrove Bark — Tanners interest continued quiet. Offerings for shipment were offered freely and quotations were more or less nominal.

Myrobalans — Trading continued slow. Shipments were available at current levels, with buying interest slow.

Quebracho Extract — Business was at a standstill last week, because of the lack of details pertaining to the procedure regarding the sale and distribution by the Argentine government. Consuming inquiry was moderate. Tanners' inventories were estimated at about six months' supply. The drastic curtailment in tanning operations owing to the scarcity of hides has cushioned the ill effects of tanners not obtaining replacements.

Tara Powder — Arrivals totaled 1,400 bags at Boston and New York last week. Trading was quiet, though some inquiry was reported for spot stocks. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Valonia—Imports were reported at 16,796 bags last week at New York, the bulk of which was delivered against former orders. Reports from Turkey stated that the market was firmer for shipment, and that prices were due to advance.

Wattle Extract—There was little change in this market last week. Inquiry was fairly active with trading in abeyance as tanners awaited the decision of OPA regarding the transfer of import ceilings to MIPR, thereby permitting trading at landed costs with customary markups.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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OPD—10-21-1946 47

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Coaltar Chemicals

Stocks of coaltar chemicals showed no appreciable increase last week. Production appeared to hold its former level with steel output at 90.5 percent, the highest recorded since July 30, 1945, and the fourth consecutive week that operations have registered above 90 percent. The most favorable development uncovered during the week was the settlement of a strike at the plants of a major producer of synthetic phenol, intermediates and various industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals. This strike lasted nearly eighteen weeks and it will probably take from four to six weeks before anything like normal production can be restored.

Benzol continued available for prompt shipment although the market was not in liberal supply. Crude coaltar and creosote oil remained in a definitely tight condition while the high current prices named for imported cresylic acid appeared to dampen buying enthusiasm for this grade to some extent. Heavy demand for naphthalene and phenol kept supplies from increasing. Toluol was readily available for prompt shipment and xylol held the same satisfactory degree of market balance recently noted. Production of dyestuffs and intermediates has been kept down by the difficulty experienced in securing sufficient quantities of basic crudes and also of industrial chemicals essential to their manufacture.

Steel operations for the week beginning October 14 were scheduled at 90.5 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 90.4 percent in the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 89.1 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,595,000 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,593,200 tons in the previous week and 1,214,400 tons for the corresponding week in 1945.

Stock and production figures appearing in some of the following market reports refer to coke-oven by-products and were released by the Bureau of Mines, unless otherwise specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
128.2	128.2	128.2	127.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Prompt shipments continued available for reasonable quantities but stocks were not too free last week. Demand was active and close enough to production to maintain a balanced market. Output of the motor grade in August was up 4.5 percent at 3,220,789 gallons, against 3,082,145 gallons in July. Production of the nitration grade was down 2.4 percent at 3,391,548 gallons, compared with 3,476,308 gallons in the preceding month. Production of industrial pure was up 15.8 percent at 7,098,465 gallons in August, against 6,130,699 gallons in July. All other grades showed a gain in output of 19.2 percent. The totals were 127,847 in August, compared with 107,287 gallons in July. Stocks of the motor grade on August 31 were 1,323,556 gallons, down 5.1 percent from the preceding month. Nitration showed 1,654,507 gallons, down 10.9 percent. Industrial pure was 3,346,585 gallons, up 44.8 percent, and other grades amounted to 95,949 gallons, up 7.3 percent from stocks on July 31.

Coaltar—Demand is ahead of production and material is moving as rapidly as made available. August production of crude was up 3.7 percent at 61,196,067 gallons, against 59,025,945 gallons in July. Stocks of crude at the close of August were up 0.8 percent at 27,255,714 gallons, compared with 27,042,681 gallons at the end of the preceding month.

Creosote Oil—Market conditions remained definitely tight with output heavily sold ahead for wood processing requirements. A cablegram to Comtelburo from London states that it is uncertain whether it will be possible for Great Britain to cover even a small part of the acute United States demand for creosote. There is certainly little possibility that exports of this product can approach the pre-war export scale, because of the home demand for pitch-creosote fuel and the needs of the hydrogenation industries. Domestic production in August amounted to 2,991,576 gallons, a gain of 18.3 percent over the July output of 2,529,843 gallons. Stocks on August 31 was 1,014,590 gallons, compared with 729,480 gallons at the close of July.

Cresylic Acid—High prices named for imported acid at present have tempered the buying movement slightly.. There did not appear to be much stock available but demand had lost some of its urgency. Domestic material was definitely tight with demand heavy for synthetic resins, tricresylphosphate and plastics.

Naphthalene — Market conditions have not improved during the past week. Consuming demand was heavy with the call from the phthalic anhydride manufacturers very active. Shipments have not been able to even off requirements and buying conditions for both grades have remained definitely tight. Total production in August showed a gain over July and was also above that of the corresponding month in 1945. The totals were August 7,771,396 pounds, 7,320,652 pounds in July and 7,250,700 pounds in August, 1945. Stocks at the close of August were 2,101,658 pounds, compared with 2,144,727 pounds on July 31 and 2,176,600 pounds on August 31 a year ago

Phenol—Heavy demand has held this market in a tight position. The settlement of a strike at the plants of one of the major producers will aid the supply situation, although it will probably be from four to six weeks before anything like normal production is restored.

Pyridin—Production of the refined grade dropped to 7,226 gallons in August, compared with 10,862 gallons in July. Output of crude, dry basis, was 27,881 gallons in August, compared with 35,298 gallons in July. Stocks at the end of August were 791 gallons of refined and 105,833 gallons of crude, against 4,480 pounds of refined and 99,849 gallons of crude on July 31.

Toluol—August production of the nitration grade amounted to 953,747 gallons, down 13 percent from July. Industrial pure registered an output of 232,475 gallons, up 8.4 percent from the previous month, and production of all other grades was 69,491 gallons in August, down 15.5 percent from July. Stocks at the end of August were 2,484,787 gallons of nitration, off 4.7 percent, 305,925 gallons of industrial pure, off 0.1 percent, and 65,774 gallons of all other grades, down 46.7 percent from July. Supplies last week were readily available for prompt shipment at current prices.

Xylol—Demand and supply continued to hold a satisfactory degree of balance. August production was 598,843 gallons of all grades, compared with 567,002 gallons in July. Stocks at the close of August were 535,067 gallons, against 531,418 gallons at the end of the preceding month.

Chicago, Oct. 18—Buyers of coaltar bases are showing continued interest in the market, and are pressing some additional inquiries. The tone generally for

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended October 11 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	1,071,600
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	27,748,800
Benzol	gals.	3,496,800
Coaltar	gals.	12,972,000
Creosote oil	gals.	721,920
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,714,560
Phenol	lbs.	203,040
Toluol	gals.	699,360
Xylol	gals.	157,920

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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49 OPD—10-21-1946

benzol and other products was good. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, tankcar, freight allowed, 15c. per gallon; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 29c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 22c; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 22c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 22c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Position of these solvents did not change much last week. The supply situation was slightly tighter in cyclohexanol because producers have experienced some difficulty in obtaining phenol. This has been reflected in the output of cyclohexanone. Demand for the latter appeared somewhat more active for solvent use in cellulose esters and synthetic resins. The excellent solvent properties of this material as well as methycyclohexanone have made them splendid blending agents.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Shipments have been made to relieve the essential requirements of regular consumers in the dyestuff trade and these have accounted for the major part of current production. The market position has remained tight and firm.

Broenner's — Continued tight with shipments confined to regular consumers. Cutback production during the past few months has kept available stocks at an exceedingly low level.

Fumaric — Current production has continued to run below demand for uses in synthetic resins and protective coatings. There are no inventories and demand is being fed from output.

Gamma—No improvement could be noted in buying conditions. Short stocks have kept the movement channeled mostly to regular consumers in the dyestuff trade.

Maleic—As much of this acid as possible has been shipped to meet the heavy current demand, but the movement has not been sufficient to meet requirements. The call from the synthetic resin trade has remained exceedingly heavy.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Active extent of consuming demand has kept inventories down although the general movement has revealed a broadening tendency. A large part of current production is passing into intermediates and eventually into dyestuffs. Buying interest for use in pharmaceuticals was said to be about normal.

Anthracene — Stocks have remained at a relatively low level under miscellaneous buying which appears to have kept pace with current production.

Dinitrophenol—Production has been prevented from expanding by the difficulty in obtaining phenol. Present stocks are short with the market firm.

Diphenyl — Tight conditions have continued in this market with the buying situation definitely close. Cutback production over the past four months has contributed to the present shortage.

Nitronaphthalene — Stringency in naphthalene has restricted much nitrating of this intermediate during the past few weeks. Essential wants of regular customers are about all that output can accommodate at present.

Orthochlorophenol — Production has been seriously disturbed by labor difficulties and the shortage of chlorine and phenol. Stocks short and market firm.

Paradichlorobenzene — Consuming demand has kept ahead of production throughout the year to date. At present, the stringency in chlorine is checking expansion of output.

Phthalic Anhydride — Buying conditions have continued exceedingly tight under a heavy demand that leans toward expansion. The call for use in enamels, lacquers and resins has remained unusually active. It looked as though one of the major producing plants that has been strike-bound during the past few months would shortly resume operations. Meanwhile, all the crude naphthalene possible is being shipped to producers of this intermediate.

Coaltar Colors

Although conditions have improved for the future supply of hides, the cutback in current leather production is reflected in the inquiry for the acid, direct, sulphur and other dyes used in the leather industry. Demand

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from the textile and paper mills continued active while the overall production program has not improved owing to the shortage of essential chemicals and many intermediates. There was no easement in the demand for export, but the scarcity of stocks and maritime difficulties have placed a restriction on shipments.

Grasselli Branch Office For Minneapolis Set

A Grasselli chemicals department district office of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. will be established in Minneapolis, Minn., to carry on the distribution of Grasselli products previously handled by Lyons Chemicals, Inc., according to David B. Morris, president of Lyon Chemicals, and George D. Wilson, the new district manager for du Pont.

Effective January 1, the du Pont firm will handle the sale of acids, chemicals, insecticides and agricultural products from the new office, which is to be located in Foshay Tower. Lyon Chemicals, Inc., will continue as distributors for other products which they now handle, including several manufactured by other departments of the du Pont company. The agreement between Lyon and Grasselli dates back to 1883, when Charles B. Lyons founded a sales agency for Grasselli products.

Mr. Wilson, who is forty-seven years of age and a native of Buffalo, has been with Grasselli and du Pont for thirty-one years. Mr. Morris was born in Dodgeville, Wis., and served as an Army officer and air force pilot in the first World War. He was with the Agricultural Extension Service in North Dakota from 1919 till 1924, when he joined the firm which is now Lyon Chemicals, Inc. In 1944 he became president.

U.S. Commercial Plans N.Y. Display Room

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced that its subsidiary, the U. S. Commercial Company, plans to open a display room at 292 Madison avenue, New York, at an early date. These premises will be used to display merchandise and samples of products which are being imported from Germany and Japan to the United States pursuant to arrangements entered into between the U. S. Commercial Company, the Department of State, the War Department, and the occupying military authorities in Germany and Japan.

N.Y. Chemical Institute To Meet Oct. 25

American Institute of Chemists' New York chapter will meet October 25 at Building Trades Employers' Association, 2 Park avenue, New York. Dr. James O. Clayton, California Research Corporation, Richmond, Cal., will speak on lubricants, and Dr. Frederick D. Rossini, National Bureau of Standards, will discuss the study of hydrocarbons in petroleum. Dinner reservations must be made prior to October 23 by calling institute offices, MUrray Hill 2-5041.

Acme Chemical Name Infringement Suit Settled

Acme Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis., was granted an injunction against Israel Dobkin, Pittsburgh, Pa., who had been trading in deodorants and other products under the name of Acme Chemical Company. The court found that the use of the trade name constituted unfair competition with the plaintiff, and directed the Pittsburgh firm to pay the costs of the case.

The Wisconsin corporation was not entitled to damages or an accounting of alleged losses. A counter-claim of the Pittsburgh company, registered under the fictitious name act of Pennsylvania, was dismissed as to the use of the name and for an accounting.

Trade Briefs

Richard R. Bastian, formerly general purchasing agent of Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation, Toledo, O., has been appointed to the management group of Glass Fibers, Inc., Toledo, O.

Vacuum Electronic Engineering Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced a leak detector for testing industrial systems sealed against leakage.

Bemis Names Buck To Kansas City Post

Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, has appointed T. A. Buck as sales manager of its Kansas City organization. Mr. Buck has been associated with the Bemis company for more than eleven years.

Import Course Offered At N. Y. City College

A course on import merchandising at the evening session of City College, Midtown Center, is being given by Jerome Kohlberg, president of the Kane Import Corporation, and a vice-president of the National Council of American Importers. This course embodies the fundamentals of import practice, import procedure, and import merchandising. Over 100 students enrolled for this course, necessitating its being split into several sections. This compares with an enrollment last term, when this course was begun, of 33.

Tin Allocation Continued On International Basis

Delegates to the eight-nation tin conference in London, foresaw a shortage of the metal until 1949, and recommended continuance of international allocations until supply meets demand. Participants, including the United States, Britain, Belgium, Bolivia, China, France, The Netherlands and Thailand, adjourned after four days of discussion.

S.M. and S.L. Hermann Resign from Apex Chemical

The Apex Chemical Company, 225 W. Thirty-fourth street, New York, has announced that Dr. Seymour M. Hermann and Stanford L. Hermann have severed their relations with this company in every capacity.

Mines Bureau Releases Spodumene, Fluorite Report

The Bureau of Mines has released two separate publications describing results of wartime metallurgical investigations in the production of two essential industrial minerals-spodumene and fluorite. A copy of each of the above publications may be obtained free from the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

Morningstar, Nicol Plans Expansion of Facilities

Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., New York, has announced plans for improvement of two buildings recently purchased in New York. Paisley Products, Inc., a subsidiary manufacturer of industrial adhesives and textile finishes, now occupy the property and require the additional space which will be made available by the improvement program.

New equipment, scheduled for delivery in 1947, will afford the Paisley adhesive plant an additional capacity of one million pounds per month. A portion of the site will house the office and city warehouse of the Morningstar, Nicol organization.

Expansion of the Paisley plant in Chicago is due for completion in the near future.

Thioglycol Booklet Issued

Thiokol Corporation, Trenton, N. J., has announced a new thioglycol called 'Thiokol' SC-10. Chemically it is dithiodiglycol. It is a versatile solvent and starting material for polymers and numerous chemical reactions. It should be of special interest to the leather, textile, wool, and felt industries. Literature and samples are available through their selling agents for this product, R. W. Greeff & Co., Inc., New York.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: September

	Equivalent tons		
	September		Jan.-Sept.,
	1946	1945	1946
Virginia	38,216	34,616	547,132
North Carolina	43,919	36,878	1,282,051
South Carolina	31,514	14,725	724,035
Georgia	15,447	2?,075	946,189
Florida	106,155	60,280	724,232
Alabama	20,900	16,300	732,550
Tennessee	5,275	5,042	277,694
Arkansas	4,250	1,800	137,050
Louisiana	61,800	75,050	200,416
Texas	62,127	21,630	287,532
Oklahoma	13,228	1,000	48,976
Total South	400,831	289,396	5,908,159
Indiana	43,877	34,423	491,742
Illinois	40,670	27,825	266,553
Kentucky	17,325	10,420	277,991
Missouri	44,548	10,280	287,759
Kansas	11,903	3,000	51,988
Total Midwest	158,323	85,948	1,326,033
Grand total	559,154	375,344	7,234,192

Agricultural Chemicals

Fish meal and scrap ceilings have been advanced under an amendment to RPS-73 concerning feeding stuffs. The new schedule places 60 percent protein fish meal at $89.50 per ton in new bags in the East and at $86.50 per ton on the Pacific coast. Fish scrap prices will be based at these levels less the cost of grinding. Removal of price control from dried blood and tankage has paved the way for higher market levels although the situation was nominal late in the week pending the actual development of sales. It is expected that packing-house production will eventually ease the tight market position of byproducts. There was no relaxation in demand for sulphate of ammonia or potash. Inquiry for calcined carbonate of potash has increased for future use in the Connecticut Valley tobacco farms. For the fourth consecutive month, production of superphopshate in the 119 plants whose operations are reported to The National Fertilizer Association was lower than for the same month a year ago. Production of superphosphate, basis 18 percent available phosphoric acid, totaled 438,000 short tons in August, 1946, and was 7 percent below production in August, 1945.

For the first nine months of 1946, tag sales aggregated 7,234,000 equivalent tons and were 14 percent greater than the corresponding period of 1945, and 25 percent greater than 1944. The rise over last year in the Southern states was widespread, with gains ranging from a 2 percent rise in Georgia to a 153 percent rise in Oklahoma; a slight decline took place in Louisiana. The Southern states averaged a net gain of 11 percent over the January-September, 1945, sales. The relatively greater increase in the Midwest than in the older fertilizer-using regions in the East and South, which has been pronounced in recent years, has continued this year. The increase in the nine months was 31 percent over a year ago in the Midwestern states, with substantial increases in each of the five states.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate—Production in August was placed at 77,638 tons by the Bureau of the Census. July output was 62,658 tons.

Ammonia Sulphate—Amendment 17 has been added to RMPR 205. The amendment states in part the domestic material delivered to any destination in California and Arizona shall be $36.50 per ton in bulk and $38.00 per ton in bags: Provided, that on any shipments made to destinations in California and Arizona where the freight charges exceed $4.53 per ton from Shell Point, California, to such destination, such excess freight charges may be added to the maximum price. In reference to Colorado and Mexico, the maximum price is $40.60 per ton in bulk and $43.60 per ton in bags delivered to any destination in Colorado; $42.30 per ton in bulk and $45.30 per ton in bags delivered to any destination in New Mexico.

Dried Blood—There is a severe shortage of this material at present as a result of cutback production in packing-house activities. There appeared to be plenty of inquiry for feeding requirements. Removal of price control has made the market nominally higher although up to this time no sales have been recorded.

Soda Nitrate—Market position has continued tight. Insufficient soda ash has kept domestic production down while demand for agriculture has gradually increased for next year's wants. Farmers desire to cover requirements now in order to avoid a possible scarcity next season, but the current supply situation is not so favorable for the consideration of prompt shipments. It is expected that importations will increase by the end of the year, or in January.

Tankage—Removal of price control offers possibilities of some easement from the tight position that has featured this market over the past two months. It is expected that prices will advance from the ceiling levels and while the current market is a nominal affair, trade views appeared to center around a $9.00 or $10.00 per unit ton level.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Fish meal, $7 per ton.
Fish scrap, $7 per ton.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
72.1	72.1	72.1	71.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—No easement in the tight position of this market can be noted. Demand from acidulators is overtaxing domestic production and preventing reserve accumulations. There is also a heavy demand for export which cannot be satisfied at present. Hard rock has commanded the most attention from foreign buyers.

Superphosphate—Production of superphosphate, reduced to 18 percent a.p.a. equivalent was placed at 437,629 tons in August by NFA. This included 8,244 tons of triple. Stocks declined 12,000 tons during the month, or 3 percent. Stocks at the end of August declined 28 percent, compared with a year earlier. The total this year was 430,122 tons, reduced to an 18 percent basis. Current market position has remained tight under a steady demand from fertilizer mixers.

Potashes

Buying interest continued exceedingly active in muriate of potash with the movement under government regulation. Production was reported normal with shipments a little behind in some instances on account of the irregularity in securing boxcars. Calcined carbonate of potash has commanded considerable interest from tobacco planters in the Connecticut Valley. Planters are faced with a shortage of cottonseed meal, cottonseed hull ash and sulphate of potash and are endeavoring to buy carbonate for their requirements now for next season's crop.

Insecticides

Producers are beginning to swing into operation for 1947 requirements although activities are expected to be gradual until there is a clearer idea of the kind of materials that will be in demand. The appearance of new insecticides has made it difficult at this time to formulate production programs. The carry over stocks in some of the arsenates was exceptionally low. Supplies of calcium arsenate for instance were practically nil which is exactly the reverse of a year ago. The outlook for arsenic appears better but there is nothing like adequate stocks in sight. The recent allocation of lead by CPA has covered insecticide production over this quarter but the future supply remains uncertain.

Calcium arsenate production in August registered 8,081,000 pounds, compared with 6,438,000 pounds in July, according to the Bureau of the Census. Output of lead arsenate in August amounted to 253,000 pounds, against 1,848,000 pounds in the preceding month.

Sulphur and Pyrites

There is no shortage of sulphur stocks. Supplies are adequate to meet a broad consuming demand and promptly if transportation continues available. Aside from the demand for sulphuric acid for agriculture, buying interest has remained active from the chemical, paper, rubber, textile and other consuming industries. Regular consumers are calling for shipments of pyrites. The market position was reported firm with prices unchanged.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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That speaks well for the future of your business and ours though it creates its immediate problems.

To meet these problems PCA is making "heap big hustle" in every possible way. We'd like to ship you every ton of high grade Muriate you'd like to have, but you know the complications as well as we do. Please be assured, however, that this company is doing its utmost to render the best possible service to you today . . . *that is always PCA's objective.*

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This "threesome" is, indeed, all-important. And the first of them—the selection of the basic fine chemicals—can have much to do with trouble-free manufacture and controlled operation, and with the success of the finished product.

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FINE CHEMICALS

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Seventy-five years ago the first drug market report written for the first issue of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER came from the press on Wednesday, October 18, 1871. With this issue, OPD completes 75 years of providing each week a report on drugs, chemicals, and allied products.

On this anniversary of the first drug report, drug market activity in the week just ended was limited only by the extent to which drugs were available. Shortage abounded. Prices held very firm and many chemical drugs appeared poised for a flight to higher levels once the Office of Price Administration drops its barrier of price control. Penicillin provided the sole price change—a decline.

Seventy-five years ago, the first issue of OPD had this to say about drugs: "Trade in nearly all articles coming under this heading has ruled dull during the past week. The feeling, however, is generally strong, and in some instances an improvement is noted in prices. Several Chicago buyers were in the market but as yet have made no very large purchases. Every wholesale house in Chicago excepting one has been burnt out."

The report 75 years ago occupied nine inches of a fourteen inch column which was followed by a little more than six inches of drug prices current. It contained market comment and prices on alcohol, argols, borax, refined camphor, castor oil, citric acid, cream of tartar, epsom salt, morphine sulphate, opium, quicksilver, quinine sulphate, and tartaric acid. And this was the total of chemical drugs listed in that first issue.

In some ways, the market then was strangely like that today. In 1871, the drug market was striving to surmount the effects of the Civil War. Today, it contends with the aftermath of World War No. 2. Seventy-five years back, the market faced the necessity of restocking Chicago with drugs because of the Great Fire which was duly reported in OPD, Volume 1, No. 1. Today, it faces the necessity of restocking the whole country fully to restore ample stocks of materials that, for four years, had been diverted to war needs.

In other ways, the two periods differed. Today, drugs are paid for only in United States government "lawful currency"—since gold no longer circulates. In 1871, payment was made in either the depressed green-back currency or in gold. Quotations were made in currency or gold—or both. Again, the drug trade centered within a mile circle in downtown New York. Today, it is scattered from the Battery to Columbus Circle, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. OPD is still published at the heart of the old mile wide circle. It is almost the sole monument that marks the place where trade flourished in 1871.

The two periods differed vastly, economically and socially—except for one thing. In 1871 and in 1946, the drug trade's confidence in the future was, and is boundless. Then, as now, immediate and future needs presented unlimited opportunities for the future progress. It knew only the future in 1871. Today, the drug market knows only one direction—forward.

Acetone—After OPA fixed a ceiling price on this article at 7c. per pound, one of the producers reduced quotations to 6c. in tanks. There the market held until the recent advance that reestablished the market at 7c.—exactly the price that OPA had set back in 1942.

Acid, Citric—The minimum price for this article in small lots is 21c. per pound in barrels, but on the birthday of the Reporter, on Wednesday, October 18, 1875, 75 years ago with this issue, the price was 80c. per pound in gold. In those days, it was imported. Today, only domestic production is available and it is now sold under a policy of low prices and market stabilization. It was not that way back in 1875. No one knows that the price was in greenbacks at that time.

Acid, Tartaric—Some are looking for still lower prices but development of that sort is not assured. Small lots of domestic acid in kegs were selling last week at 55½c. per pound—which is 5½c. per pound higher than the price of 50c. per pound in kegs that prevailed on Wednesday, October 18, 1871, the birthday of the Reporter that last week recalled its first issue 75 years ago. Imports last week totaled 60 kegs from Genoa, Italy.

Adeps Lanae—Although prices lacked further decline, the market was unsettled by continued competition that has become close to being acute in local circles. It seemed to be a buyers' market and volume did not reach substantial proportions last week.

Alcohol—On the birthday of the Reporter, Wednesday, October 18, 1871, the price of alcohol was $1.87½ per gallon. In last week, that brought the 75th anniversary of the first OPD issue, the minimum price in comparable lots was $17.76 per gallon. And between those two extremes lies a history of rising revenue taxes probably not surpassed by any other commodity. And the trade last week was awaiting the time when it will be possible openly to quote prices at levels in keeping with the present cost of production. Meanwhile, sales go forward on an open billing basis and establishment of actually going prices is unlikely much earlier than November.

Ammonia Carbonate—More than the recent amount of inquiry reached the market last week, but the total of transactions in U.S.P. material was not very large. It was, however, more than sufficient to keep prices to a very steady position.

Argols—The present price of this article at point of shipment is around 16c. per pound for 100 percent acid content. In the first issue of the Reporter, published 75 years ago last week, on Wednesday, October 18, 1871, the price for refined argols was 24c. per pound in gold—it's anyone's guess what the price in devalued greenback currency of that period would have been. On this, the 75th birthday the first OPD issue, the tendency of foreign prices is downward toward the level prevailing when the first issue of the paper left the press.

Bismuth Metal and Salts—Demand was excellent. The amount of metal readily obtainable was relatively small, a fact that counted much in the maintainence of strong undertones in the market for the salts. The tendency of all quotations was upward.

Borax—On this the 75th anniversary of the first issue of the Reporter—the first issue was dated Wednesday, October 18, 1871—the price for USP borax in bags, carlots, works out at 3c. per pound. On the first OPD birthday, refined borax was priced at 32c. per pound. Between the price extremes lies the entire history of the development of the American borax industry and the cheapening effect of steadily improving facilities for production and transportation. As late as 1856, the sole source of borax had been Italy and it was in that year that the discovery in California began the native industry.

Butyl Acetate—Demand was good and consuming requirements show no tendency toward decrease for a long time to come. With the supply of grain running high, it may well be that conditions will be more favorable for buyers during the months immediately ahead.

Brucine—This article was available mainly in relatively small lots and such material sold on the basis of ex-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

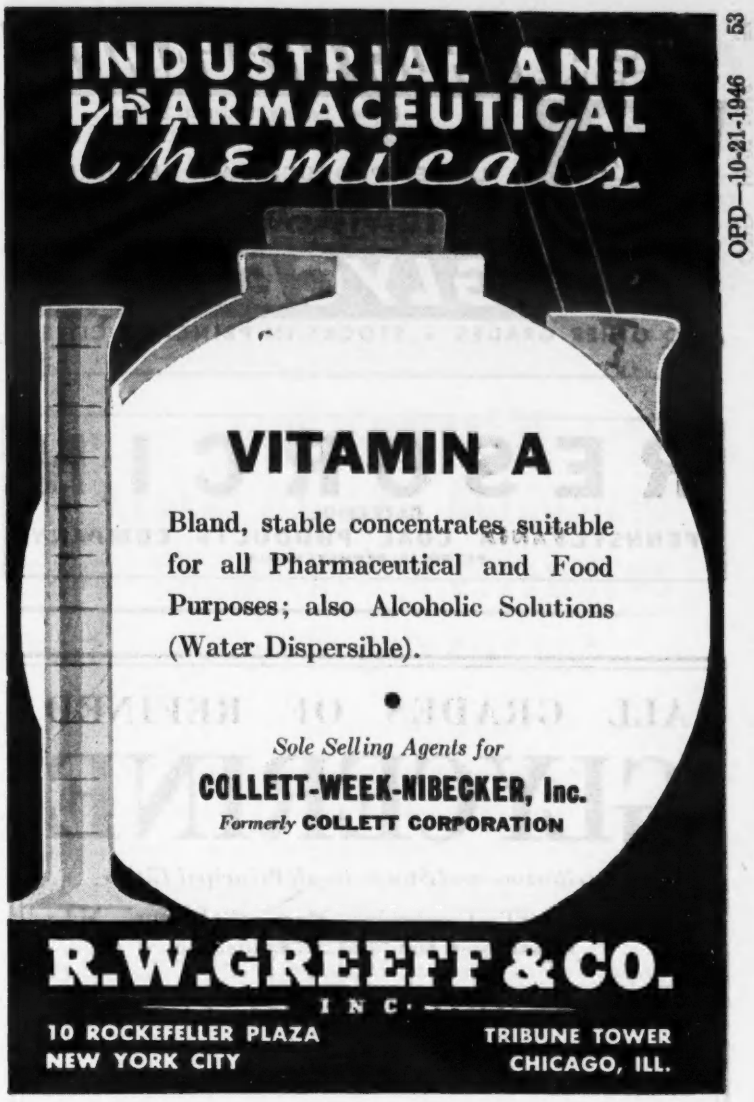
Penicillin, 10c. per 100,000 units.

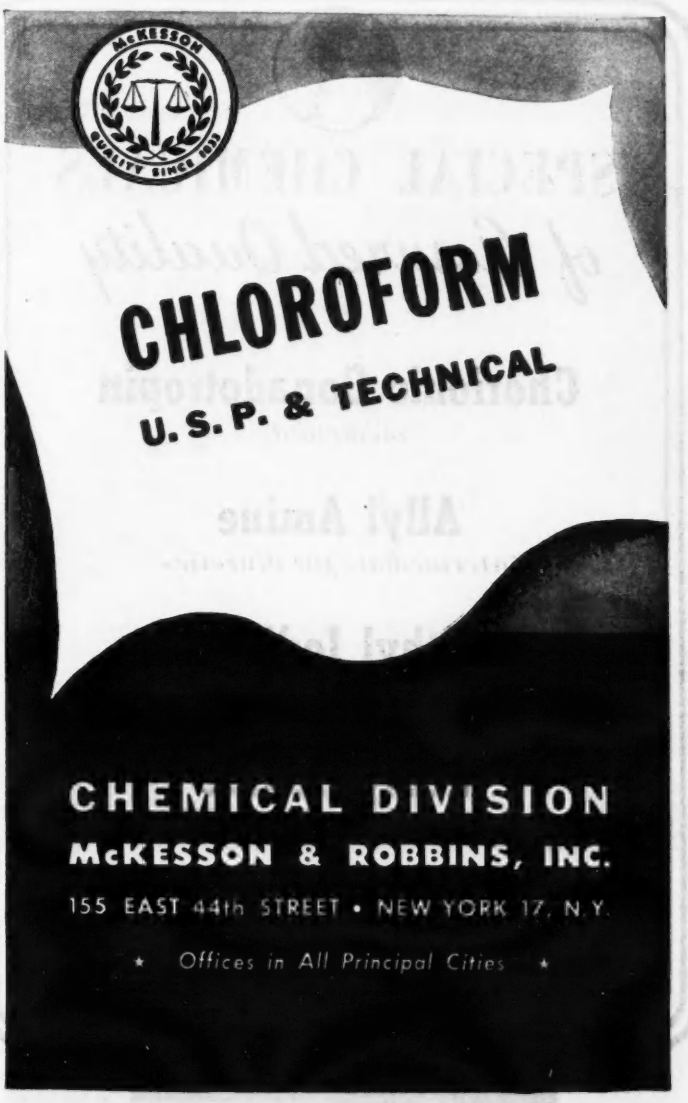
Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
245.5	245.5	219.4	205.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)





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ceptionally firm prices that continued to display an upward tendency.

Cadmium—Supplies of metal continued to be very light and the requirements of the plating industry were so large as to keep small the amount available for other manufacturing processes.

Caffeine—A smart rise in demand for citrated material was a sure sign of the arrival of the season of growing consumption. Demand for caffeine of any persuasion was excellent and available supplies were light on the open market.

Calcium Gluconate—The supply has not been bettered much for a long time past and the demasd has certainly grown no smaller than it has been during such a period. Prices were firm and not the least subject to shading under special conditions relating to requirements.

Camphor—Demand ran high and stocks ran low, comparatively. Producers' potential supplies of synthetic material have been well engaged ahead. Prices still fail to show any reflection of the present high cost of raw material.

Any Formosan refined camphor that might be available here today would command around $1.25 per pound at least. Which fact is of interest when related to the price of refined camphor at 69½c. per pound that prevailed 75 years ago when the first issue of the Reporter reached New York drug merchants on Wednesday, October 18, 1871. And on this the 75th birthday of the first issue, the price of synthetic camphor is 69c. per pound for the U.S.P. article in ton lots.

Castor Oil—Demand for oil could not be met and conditions prevailing in the primary market for beans suggest that they won't be met unless prices for beans are permitted to rise—and perhaps not then. Reports indicated that Barzilian ideas on beans are far above the United States government agency's view of $165 per long ton, f.o.b. first American arrival port.

This issue is the 75th birthday of the first issue of the Reporter. When first issued on Wednesday, October 18, 1871, it quoted domestic castor oil at 18c. per pound in barrels. The price of technical oil in barrels today would be 21c. per pound in less than carlot quantities, figuring that the price in barrels recently has been always ¼c. higher than drum packing, which today is 20¾c. U.S.P. oil in barrels today would be 21¼c. The record does not reveal whether technical or refined oil was quoted in 1871. Incidentally, when the Reporter first left the press, the center of the oil industry was at St. Louis, using only beans grown in the middlewest.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., 15c. per

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pound, returnable drums, carlots; 15¾c., drums, less than carlots; tanks, 14½ No. 3, extracted, 14¾c., drums, carlots; 15c., drums, less than carlots; 14c., tanks.

Epsom Salt—The price of U.S.P. epsom salt is cheaper today than it was 75 years ago when the Reporter's first issue left the press on Wednesday, October 18, 1871. At that time, the price for refined material was 3c. per pound. Today, the lowest price is 2c. per pound. And it is not at all impossible that on the OPD birthday in 1871, the salt offered oftentimes came from Epsom Spa, county Surrey, England, a 17th century popular health resort. And the market today is well supplied exclusively by domestic production, a production that is not in excess of currently large requirements.

Fishliver Oils—Demand ran to exceptional proportions but supplies seemed better able to cope with the current call for vitamin oils. Importation of 30 cases of shark liver oil from Cristobal was noted last week.

Glycerin—Concern for the supply of explosives for use in coal mines has caused the Federal Coal Mines Administration to request the Office of Price Administration to consider the allocation of glycerin to prevent depletion of the reserves of dynamite glycerin and other parallel explosives. This is evidence once more pointing to the shortage of glycerin, an article in high demand and far from sufficient supply. Importations last week totaled 37 drums from Matadi, Belgian Congo.

Chicago, Oct. 15. — Glycerin prices are:—C.p., tanks, 18c.; drums, c.l., 18¼c.; l.c.l., 18¾c.; high gravity, tanks, 17½c. to 18c.; drums, c.l., 17½c. to 18c.; l.c.l., 18c. to 18¾c. Chemically pure, 18c. per pound, tankcars; 18½c., drums, carlots; 18¾c., drums, less than carlots.

Methanol—According to the August report of the Bureau of the Census, production of natural methanol, basis 100 percent, was 196,000 gallons in August, comparing with the 200,000 gallons produced in July.

Morphine—Morphine being delivered today at current prices was produced from opium obtained at a cost lower than must be paid at present for new stocks of gum. The present price of morphine sulphate is $8.80 per ounce—which is virtually 100 percent higher than the price printed in the first issue of OPD on Wednesday, October 18, 1871, in which morphine sulphate was quoted at $4.80 per ounce. On the OPD birthday in 1871, opium was $4 per pound in gold. Present sulphate prices are based on a $13 per pound opium market, although the opium price on this 75th birthday of the first issue is $21.30 per pound.

Penicillin—Ample production induced more competition and brought prices down to 38c. per 100,000 units.

Quicksilver — Metal continued to reach here from Leghorn, Italy, a matter of 1,500 flasks being landed last week on a very steady market where prices began at $95 per flask of 76 pounds. That works out at $1.25 per pound and compares with 84c. per pound quoted in the first issue of the Reporter on Wednesday, October 18, 1871. And the report printed then did not state if the market was steady, as it is on this the 75th birthday of that first issue.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—The quicksilver market here this week was steady, and prices were $95 to $96 per flask, f.o.b. this city. However, little spot metal was available.

Quinine—The quinine that was sold on the first birthday of the Reporter, Wednesday, October 17, 1871, moved at $2.50 per ounce when the lone producer in that period had anything to deliver—which was seldom. Secondhands at that time quoted $2.52½ per ounce, which included the duty of $1 per ounce. The sulphate then came from France. On this, the 75th anniversary of that first issue, the price is 80½c. per ounce and there is no duty. Also, it is as hard to get now as it was then. Then, as now, the country was getting over a war—and in the Civil war sulphate went to $16 per ounce. In the war that ended about a year ago, the price never went above 80½c. but the supply at any price almost disappeared.

Antoville Rejoins Ever Ready

Milton F. Antoville, recently discharged from the Air Corps, has returned to the staff of the Ever Ready Label Corporation, New York, covering sales in the New York metropolitan area.

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In Calco Drug Post

Dr. James F. Bourland has been appointed chief chemist of the pharmaceutical division of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., and will be located at the company's new Willow Island Works, W. Va. Dr. Bourland, who joined Calco as a research chemist in 1941, had been assistant to the manager of process control and development in the pharmaceutical division for the past year.

Schering Makes Lowe China Sales Manager

Schering Corporation, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Bloomfield and Union, N. J., has appointed Pardee Lowe as divisional sales manager for China. Leonard Chan has been appointed as professional service representative to assist Mr. Lowe in the foreign sales division operations in the Asia area.

Mr. Lowe is a graduate of Stanford University and later completed postgraduate studies at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Formerly administrative secretary of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation and executive of export commercial organizations, he was acting chief of counter intelligence in China during the war.

Roche-Organon Names Thompson Medical Director

Dr. Kenneth Wade Thompson, formerly managing editor of the Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and clinical professor of surgery at Tufts College Medical School, has joined Roche-Organon, Inc., Nutley, N. J., manufacture of hormone products, as medical director.

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Baker Adds Ten To Research Staff

J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., announces that a number of new chemists have been recently selected as members of the organic research department. They include Dr. Jerry C. Cavagnol, previously at Johns Hopkins University working on a project for the Navy; Dr. Nelson Easton, formerly at University of Illinois on an antimalarial research program; Greydon Kay, who has been doing research and pilot plant work at the Presto-O-Lite Company, Indianapolis; LeRoy Meckley, who has been doing work on synthetic rubber for Phillips Petroleum Company, Phillips, Tex.

Also Walter J. Thome, previously with the Scullin Steel Company, St. Louis; Dr. J. Benjamin Ziegler, formerly at the University of Illinois working on the WPB synthetic rubber program; Stanley W. Sibbald, who was a superintendent of the styrene plant at Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, operated by the Dow Chemical Company; John Bratt, who has been doing engineering work on the atomic bomb program at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; George Gross, formerly a captain in the Chemical Warfare Service, and Francis Dole, previously a chemical engineer doing pilot plant work for T.V.A. at the Wilson Dam in Alabama.

The company also announces that W. Glenn Wunderly is returning to Baker and will represent it in California, Oregon, and Washington. His office will be located at 953 S. Hope street, Los Angeles 15. Mr. Wunderly was with Baker for several years until 1940, when he became affiliated with the Fisher Scientific Company.

Window Screens Made Of Vinyl Chloride Reviewed

Window screens made from vinylidene chloride plastic and phenolic resin-coated glass fabric were found to be more durable than metal or nylon screens in tests by the U. S. Army Engineer Board, according to a report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.

Metals Society Meeting Lists Eighteen Speakers

Eighteen educational lectures dealing with four important metallurgical subjects will feature the technical program of the American Society for Metals during the National Metal Congress and Exposition at Atlantic City, N. J., November 18-22. In addition to this series of lectures, more than seventy technical papers will be delivered during the five days of the meetings.

Five lectures each will be devoted to "Electronic Methods of Inspection of Metals," "Physical Metallurgy of Aluminum" and "Sleeve Bearing Metals." The "Structure of Cast Iron" will be covered in three lectures.

Du Pont to Enlarge Synthetic Detergent Plant

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, plan to enlarge its synthetic detergent plant at Deepwater, N. J. The Civilian Production Administration has approved approximately $600,000 of new construction.

Trade Briefs

Mercury Pharmaceutical Corporation has been organized in New York.

Midway Chemical Company has been organized in New York to deal in insecticides.

Slifer-Weickel-Williamson, Inc., has been organized in New York to deal in chemical and mineral products.

H. T. Hamilton, jr., has joined Bristol-Myers Company, pharmaceutical manufacturers, New York, as assistant advertising manager.

Arthur C. McCarroll, former newspaper man and publicity writer for the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, has joined United-Rexall Drug Company as assistant to the public relations manager.

United-Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles, has named R. L. Jamieson, a Rexall representative, as associate to Austin G. Walker, director of Rexall clubs. Mr. Jamieson, who joined the company in 1934, will have his offices in Los Angeles.

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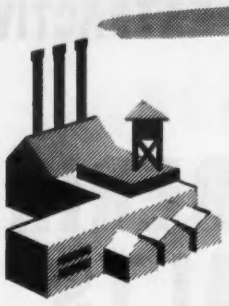

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Chemical Workers Increased in August

Employment in factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and related products in the United States noted a 1.0 percent increase from July to August, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. At the end of the monthly period, employment was 2.2 percent below the corresponding level of 1945. Payrolls showed a 1.0 percent increase from July to August, and stood 3.1 percent below the corresponding level of 1945.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number for factory employment in the chemical group of industries for August was 164.9 (100 equals 1939 average), compared with 163.7 for July and 208.3 for August last year. For payroll totals the index number was 290.5 for August and 357.2 for August last year.

The bureau's general index numbers for all manufacturing industries for August showed the following comparisons:—

	Aug., 1946	July, 1946	Aug., 1945
Employment	145.0	141.0	148.7
Payroll	277.8	261.0	267.3

Employment in the chemical group of industries was 9.8 percent above the average of all industries. Payroll totals were 10 percent above the general average for industries. Labor statistics for basic non-manufacturing industries related to the chemical industries afforded the following comparisons on the basis of the 1939 average:—

	Employment		
	Aug., 1946	July, 1946	Aug., 1945
Quarrying and non-metallic mining	103.2	101.2	81.7
Crude petroleum production	95.5	95.4	84.2
Dyeing and cleaning	124.5	130.0	117.3
	Payroll totals		
	Aug., 1946	July, 1946	Aug., 1945
Quarrying and non-metallic mining	225.1	213.6	155.9
Crude petroleum production	152.6	151.3	139.2
Dyeing and cleaning	216.9	231.3	179.9

Employment
(100=1939 average)

	Aug., 1946	July, 1946	Aug., 1945
Chemicals	168.5	168.4	161.2
Cottonseed oil	71.4	55.6	75.6
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	189.2	187.5	181.1
Explosives and safety fuses	173.1	169.8	1108.4
Fertilizers	111.5	102.7	106.2
Paint, varnishes and colors	127.6	126.6	108.0
Petroleum refining	137.4	137.4	127.5
Rayon and allied products	118.7	118.0	110.0
Soap	103.8	103.2	95.6

Payroll Totals
(100=1939 average)

	Aug., 1946	July, 1946	Aug., 1945
Chemicals	288.0	289.2	288.2
Cottonseed oil	160.1	119.8	145.5
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	189.2	187.5	181.1
Explosives and safety fuses	272.6	264.5	1607.4
Fertilizers	275.4	246.4	241.8
Paint, varnishes and colors	127.6	126.6	108.0
Petroleum refining	228.7	228.0	224.8
Rayon and allied products	206.2	197.6	181.6
Soap	171.7	170.2	160.3

Pharmaceutical Survey

—Continued from page 7

rated. Fifty-one schools and colleges of pharmacy are participating in predictive tests being given to incoming students. These tests will provide information as to the aptitude and adaptability of enrollees for the profession of pharmacy and the measures for the selection, admission, and guidance of pharmacy students. Special committees are now preparing achievement tests to be given to those graduating next Spring. These tests will indicate what has been achieved by the student as a result of his pharmacy training.

The Survey has undertaken, in cooperation with state pharmaceutical associations, the comprehensive analysis of 50,000 prescriptions gathered from approximately 400 pharmacists representing all sections of the country. This analysis is expected to provide information basic for the professional instruction in pharmacy. In this connection the committee considered the problem of the needed modernization of pharmacy textbooks.

Steps were taken to set up, in cooperation with the National Association of Retail Druggists, a special subcommittee to consider the distinctive problems of the retail pharmacists.

During the next few months Dr. Elliott will visit a number of states for conferences with colleges and schools, state boards of pharmacy and state association officers. He indicated that he hoped to present the preliminary draft of his fact-finding report to the committee in June of 1947.

Sharp & Dohme Names Pharmaceutical Control Head

Dr. John A. Ellegood has been made director of pharmaceutical control for Sharp & Dohme, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Ellegood succeeds Dr. Russell A. Cain, resigned. Dr. Ellegood has been associated with Sharp & Dohme as assistant director of pharmaceutical control since 1942.

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Porter Vice-President

C. R. Dobson has been named vice-president in charge of operations for H. K. Porter Company, consulting engineers, Pittsburgh. Formerly chief industrial engineer for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Mr. Dobson will supervise operations of the seven Porter manufacturing plants.

Cosmetics Decontrol Asked by OPA Advisers

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration industry advisory committee for the cosmetic and other toilet preparations industry met with OPA officials October 14. At that meeting the committee unanimously approved a previously prepared formal petition for decontrol to be filed with the OPA Decontrol Division in Washington.

The petition attempted to show by statistics gathered from numerous sources that supplies of cosmetics and other toilet preparations balances the demand and that accordingly, under the law, OPA must decontrol these products. OPA has fifteen days from the receipt of the petition for decontrol to advise the committee of its action in the matter. If the action should be adverse, the committee may appeal to the Decontrol Board.

WAA Analyzing Velasco Magnesium Plant Bids

OPD Washington Bureau

Seven bids to buy or lease the $56,000,000 government-owned magnesium plant in Velasco, Tex., has been received by the War Assets Administration. The agency said that several weeks will be required to analyze the bids because of the importance of the plant which has a rated capacity of 72,000,000 pounds of magnesium metals per year.

The Dow Chemical Company, wartime operator of the plant, offered to pay $18,995,000 cash, WAA said, while another bidder proposed to pay $23,000,000 over a period of twenty years. Still another bid submitted offered to lease the plant for ten years paying a semi-annual rental of 2c. on every pound of magnesium produced.

Givaudan-Delawanna Moves Detroit, Philadelphia Offices

The Detroit and Philadelphia office of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., manufacturer of perfume raw materials, New York, have been moved to larger quarters in the Ford building and 215 South Broad street, respectively. The Detroit office is managed by J. K. Stevenson, recently returned from the Air Forces, and the Philadelphia branch by R. C. Morgan, who joined the company shortly after leaving the armed forces in 1945.

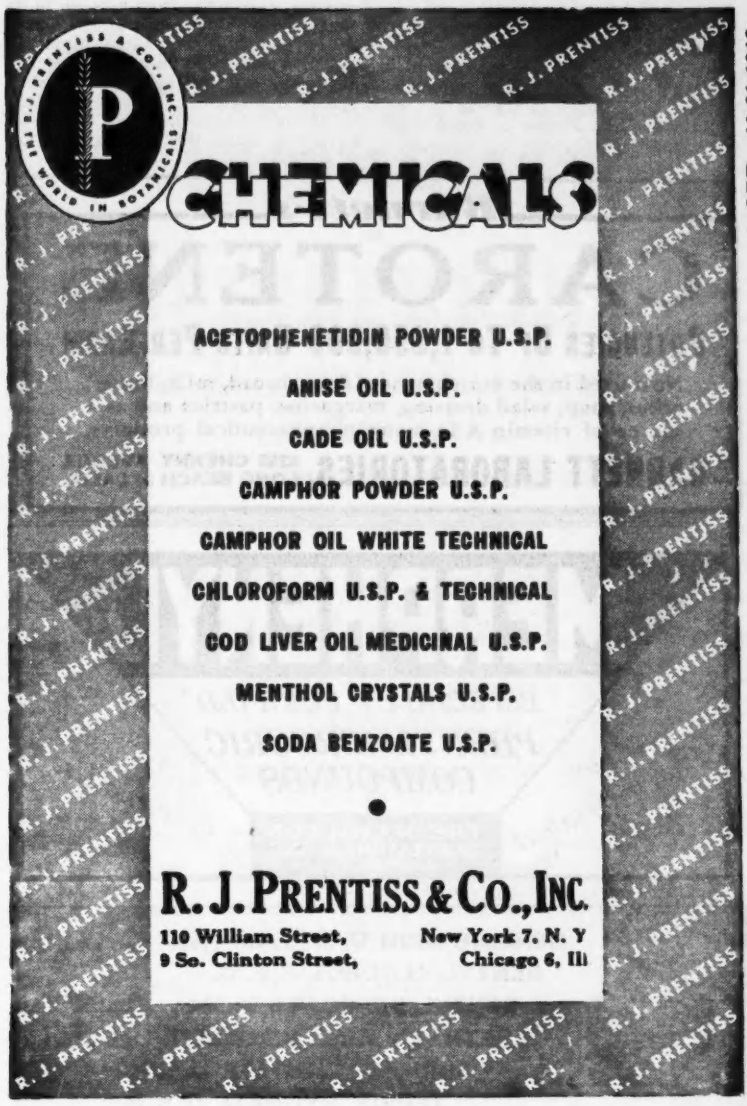
Trade Briefs

Bath Products, Inc., has been organized in New York to deal in cosmetics.

New Plastics, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., has increased its authorized capital from $10,000 to $15,000.

E. J. Barry, Inc., has been formed in New York to deal in cosmetics and physicians and surgeons supplies.

Pierre A. Coblentz, formerly assistant general manager, has been made vice-president and general manager of Pinaud, Inc., New York.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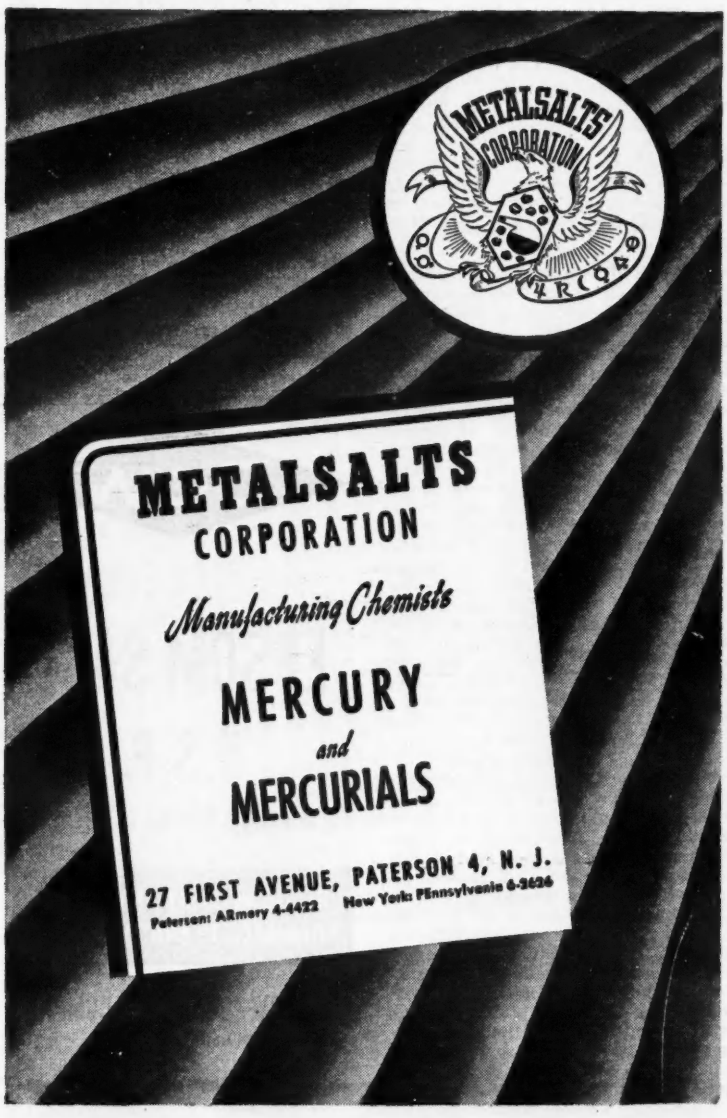

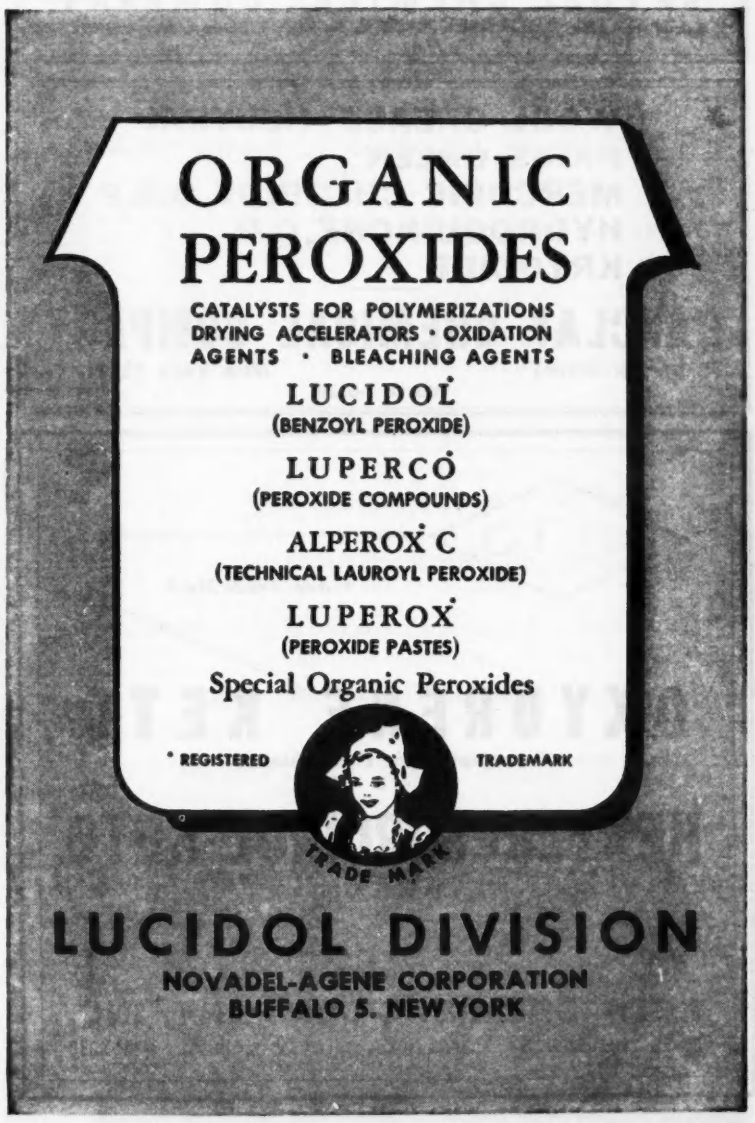

Labor Relations

—Continued from page 3

the more common jobs with no trouble and no elaborate analysis. Your descriptions will key the job for them. If they don't have them, they don't give the data; and this is as important as if they had them.

With the information on hand, it is then possible to make an alignment diagram for your own plant. On the lefthand margin of an ordinary piece of letter-size paper make a column of your wage scale from zero up to its highest hourly rate, say $1.60. In between use any convenient intervals, say of 5 cents. At the bottom of the page, arrange the numbers of labor grades of difficulty, from zero to 20 or 25, as the case may be. You now have the axes for a diagram. On the diagram, set forth according to its labor grade of difficulty the necessary averages for each job about which you have received information. You may now compare your own rates with this scale or diagram.

Having now a locality chart of rates, a comparison of your rates with those shown on the chart will, if you have no systematic policy, show certain lack of correspondence. At this point it will be necessary to correct that lack. And the quickest way to do that is to rate each man in your plant. This rating is a man rating, and it may reveal—often does—that many men are either misassigned, or misclassified, and that, therefore, their jobs and rates of pay are correspondingly out of alignment with the rates prevailing.

Charting the Data

When this step has been accomplished, it will naturally include the study of job content, and you will be able then to draw up a chart showing directly how your jobs and the jobs in there compare. This is a simple kind of chart. On the left hand margin arrange the labor grades from low to high, beginning at the bottom of the page. Next to these, make a column and in it place the corresponding hourly rate for the designated grade of labor difficulty. At the bottom of the page, place the labor grades from low to high, beginning at the left. Now enter on the sheet in the appropriate place, the step rates, or different rates set up in each grade. Labor grade 10 might have as many as six or ten or more rates. A line drawn through the rates, from base rate to base rate will give you an upward trend of data as you move to the highest rate, so that at the upper righthand corner would be the highest rate for the greatest labor difficulty.

What is the value of this procedure?

Wage-setting is no longer a hit or miss proposition. The value of each man is known and appraised, the importance and grade of each job. Internal alignment may adopt any one of the several common methods—point, factor comparison, job comparison, or ranking. In any event, the one utilized should be the one the firm is familiar with, or if there is no method in use, one best adapted to the time and situation. It is possible by an elaborate study of elements and the achieve a sound evaluation that is even close to being scientific. In such a case, its measurements and values will all be integral and calculable, and different evaluators will achieve closely comparable results. Such a scheme takes time, but it is worth the time and energy expended because in the end it removes guesswork about the value and worth of work. It can not be done without adequate study use of an appropriate rating scale to of appropriate elements and time dominant.

Importance of Schedules

Where rapid changes in product result in change in job content, wage schedules are of great importance, for they must be adapted to these changes in a way that will not be arbitrary or inequitable. Again, evaluation makes possible the achievement of a systematic wage schedule for executives and foremen, to say nothing of the group leader who is so important in many chemical plants. It reveals, too, the fact that differentials are typical of wage structures, and that persistent differentials have a historical and economic background and should not be sacrificed in a negotiation. Such differentials are individual ones; others are maintenance and operating differentials—typical in chemicals. Of course, there is the familiar differential between clerical and factory workers, and another between wholesaling and manufacturing; still others show a difference between construction and factory skilled labor.

We come again to the fact that the adoption of a wage administration plan will enable individual plants to exchange wage information on a perfectly sensible basis, and will enable the asker to give his own wage structure with his request for more data. The principle of selecting the key jobs to represent the grades of difficulty makes this project simple and flexible. It also reduces the amount of assistance needed to furnish the information to the company asking for the information. Finally, it enables management to assert itself in bargaining and to base its assertions on systematic and sound methods.

Reichhold Phenolic Resin Plant Near Completion

The reconversion of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., wartime ester plant at Detroit, recent operation of which had been hampered by lack of vital raw materials, to the manufacture of a new type, low-priced pure phenolic resin is now virtually completed.

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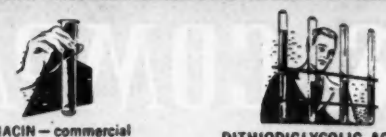

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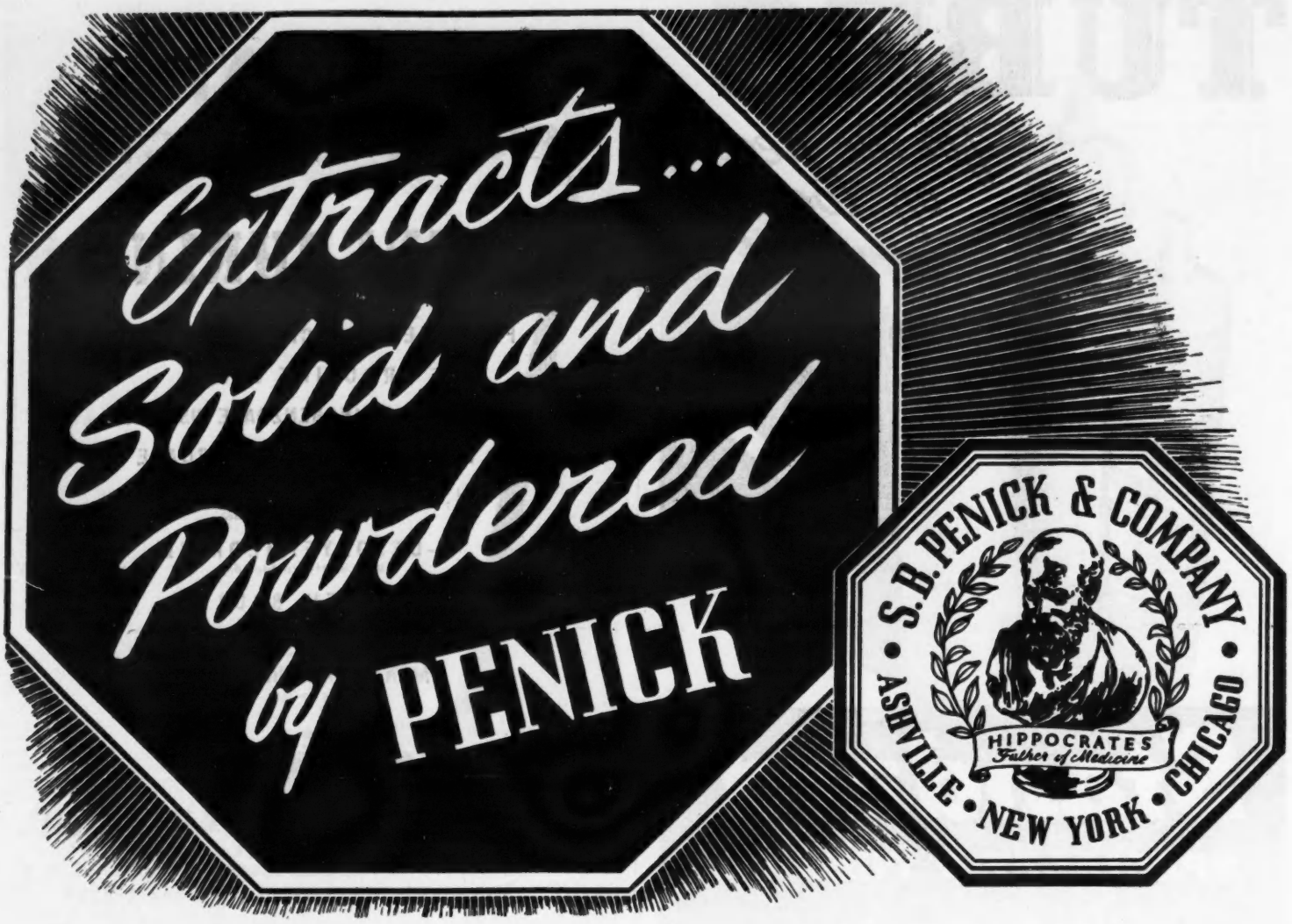

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Last week in the market for botanical drugs differed much from the report of transactions in botanics that appeared in Volume I, No. 1 of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, dated Wednesday evening, October 18, 1871, and published 75 years ago last week. The only market reports in the first issue were one in gum arabic sorts, of which 75 bales were sold, and one on chamomile flowers, of which 30 bales of new crop changed hands.

That first issue of the REPORTER did carry a prices current that included forty-seven articles of botanical origin—which compares with the more than four hundred quotations that appear in this issue.

Practically all botanicals in that issue of 75 years ago were of foreign origin. In fact, only one—senega root—was a domestic. Gums were represented by quotations on Cape and socotrine coloe, arabic sorts, asafetida, benzoin, East India and Turkish myrrh, Senegal, and tragacanth. Only chamomile appeared in the flower group. Senna was the lone leaf priced. There were no herbs. A single bark was listed—and that was peytao bark—a material unknown today and which does not appear in any ancient or modern botanical reference books in the REPORTER'S library. The root family was represented by Brazilian ipecac, Mexican jalap, Chinese rhubarb, Honduras and Mexican sarsaparilla, and senega, the lone American botanic listed. Despite the fact that 1871 was an era when spices were highly valued, none were priced. And the listing of seeds was confined to cardamoms and five kinds of mustard. Balsams must have been important then, since copaiba, tolu and Peru were valued. And the price current included manna flake, which has just now reappeared here.

In contrast with the limited transactions in that week 75 years ago, the botanical drug market felt the upswing of seasonal demand last week. It was a call that virtually wiped out all supplies of belladonna and in general emphasized the absence of more than moderate stocks and the presence of substantial strength in all price departments. No additions to domestic stocks are expected from now on, and arrivals from Europe hold little hope of anything like normality this year.

Balsams

Copaiba—Demand was better than supply, although during the past week 36 cases of this article arrived here from Cristobal. Creation of normal reserves seems to be very difficult.

Fir—Sellers showed considerable reserve because they lacked anything like normal unsold stocks actually available in local warehouses. Demand did not press very actively last week but values held firm.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended October 11, 1946

New York

Amyris oil, 1 drum: not N. F.
Cassia, 400 bales: filthy.
Celery seed, 60 bags: other substance substituted for celery seed.
Ergot, 700 packages: filthy; not packed in waterproof and air-tight containers.
Fennel seed, 400 bags: filthy.
Mace, 98 cases: filthy.
Manioc meal 76,069 bags: insect infested.
Nutmegs, 48 bags: moldy and wormy.
Ocotea cymbarum oil, 43 drums: name of product not on drums.
Olive oil, 352 drums: decomposed; filthy.
Rhubarb root, 16 cases; insect bored.
Stramonium leaves, 23 bales: manure and rodent filth.
Turmeric root, 200 bags: live and dead insects; insect bored.
Turpeth root, 20 bags: dead insects; insect bored.

Philadelphia

Glycerin, crude, 228 drums: not USP.
Benzoin gum, 10 cases: no common name for drug; no adequate directions for use.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Belladonna leaves, $1.25 per lb.
root, $1.15 per lb.

Other Articles

Cumin seed, Indian, futures, 4c. per lb.
Persian, futures, 2c. per lb.
Syrian, futures, 4c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, 1c. per lb.
Montana, brown, futures, 1½c. per lb.
yellow, futures, 1½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, futures, nearby, 5c. per lb.
November futures, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Cantharides, Chinese, whole, 50c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Argentine, 1½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Swedish, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, futures, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
294.9	276.5	272.2	246.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Holding firm and moving well along jobbing lines. Transactions in large quantities have mainly disappeared from this market. Prices at the source were well maintained.

Cinchona — Affairs between the Dutch government and the Indonesian nationalists have looked more favorable of late. An approach to an understanding has moved rather far and when the situation is thoroughly ironed out, it may well be that the export of cinchona bark from the Netherlands East Indies will be resumed to this country.

Cramp — More than the recent volume of request was current in this market last week and sufficient business was done to confirm prices in a very firm position that was in line with what had to be paid last Summer for a not too generous collection of the item.

Wild Cherry—Seasonal demand has grown considerably, increasing the general movement of this bark and creating a market of increasing firmness so far as prices are concerned.

Beans

Tonka—Prices for Angostura beans advanced to $1.70 to $1.80 per pound last week and closed the market very firm. The Surinam beans were shaded to 85c. to 90c.

Vanilla—The market held firm. Demand and supply were rather wide apart and cannot be brought closer together for the reason that the quota of French beans for this country has been taken up at the source. During the past week, 110 cases of French beans reached this country.

Berries

Hawthorn—Reports concerning importations of botanical drugs have not included any arrivals of English hawthorn berries. Not much of a spot supply exists and, in some respects, prices tend to become nominal.

Juniper—Arrivals of foreign shipments have been resumed with the landing of 685 bags of this material that originated at Leghorn and Genoa. There is a steady movement of the article in satisfactory quantities at steady prices.

Flowers

Chamomile—It is of some interest to note that in the first issue of the REPORTER, published 75 years ago last week, German chamomile was quoted at 18c. per pound. That would be the Hungarian chamomile of this period, the price of which is 80c per pound if and when available. Roman flowers in 1871 was 20c. per pound but today he who can buy at $1.45 per pound is fortunate.

Clover Tops—The movement was along jobbing lines that proved sufficient for the complete support of recently prevailing prices.

Elder—Not a great deal was sold and not a great deal was available on

For Late Market Developmen s. See Page 4

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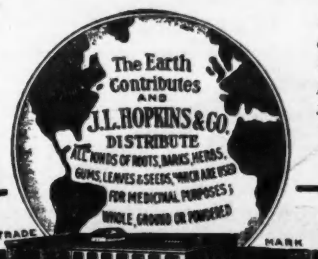
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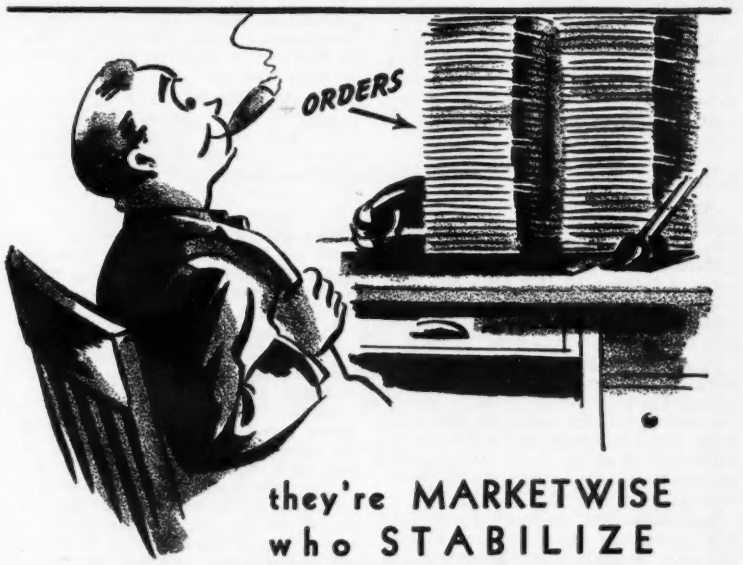

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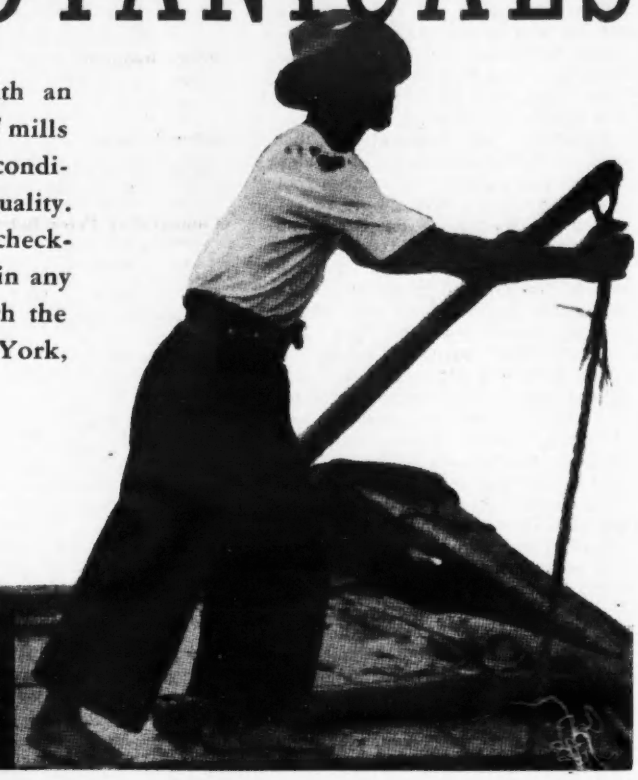

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spot last week. It was a firm market at very firm prices.

Saffron—Trade was slow to dull. Jobbing lots were the rule and even the sales of single pounds of Spanish flowers were not numerous. Prices held steady to firm in the absence of competition.

Gums

Aloe—This issue of the REPORTER completes 75 years of publication and on this 75th birthday, Cape aloe is quoted at 42c. per pound. But in the issue of October 18, 1871, the price was 6c. per pound in gold. Socotrine aloe at that time was priced at 45c., gold, and today the price is 47c.

Arabic—Demand was routine but very steady and volume was fairly satisfactory. Prices held very firm at 14c. per pound for sorts. Seventy-five years ago last week, the first issue of OPD quoted sorts at 19c. per pound, currency, which meant green back money.

Asafetida—The market today is 70c. per pound but the first issue of the Reporter published 75 years ago last week made the market 55c. per pound.

Benzoin—On this the anniversary of the first issue of the REPORTER, the Sumatra benzoin market stands at $1 per pound. But 75 years ago, on October 18, 1871, the market was reported at 40c. per pound. Then as now, it was a war that had made the article scarce.

Myrrh—The market today is not much higher than it was when the first issue of the REPORTER left the press. On this 75th year of publication, the myrrh market stands at 48c. per pound and is firm. In the first issue, both East Indian and Turkish myrrh was priced at 42c.

Tragacanth—This paper has published tragacanth prices for 75 years, come this issue of the REPORTER. Today, buyers pay $5 per pound. Gum was offered to consumers in October, 1871, at 60c. per pound.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—This article hit a high of $2.50 per pound last week and was a purely nominal article since it was almost impossible to find spot goods not already engaged by consumers. The crop here this year proved poor and small. Also, little or nothing is forthcoming from Europe. Tough times are already here for consumers of this botanical.

Henbane—Further arrivals were reported, being 6 bales that reached here last week from Alexandria, Egypt. Stocks have been substantially improved by recent arrivals but the outmovement to consumers has been considerable.

Henna—Good demand met the arrival of 122 bales of this botanical, goods coming from Alexandria, Egypt. And the market on spot continued to be very firm.

Laurel—Future deliveries of Turkish material were proposed at the lower price of 15½c. to 16c. per pound.

Senna—The market was firm to strong throughout the past week and the supply was moderate in size and consisted mainly of relatively high cost merchandise. The minimum price for East India leaves was 20c. per pound for the No. 3 grade. OPD last week became 75 years old. In its first publication dated October 18, 1871, it carried a price of 16c. per pound on East India senna and one of 16c. on material from Alexandria, Egypt. The latter on spot last week was valued at 31c.

Miscellaneous

Canthar'des—Spot prices declined, a reflection of further increase in stocks of Chinese flies on this market. Whole goods from China stood at $7.25 to $7.50 per pound; powder, $8.50 to $8.75. An arrival of 68 cases from Hong Kong was noted.

Ergot—Arrivals of this article are still being rejected by the Food and Drug Administration because the goods reach here in containers open to the air and moisture. These detentions tend to strengthen the already very steady price for the article.

Manna—Large flake manna today costs $1.50 per pound on spot, which is higher than the $1.40 per pound quoted in the first issue of the Reporter, published on October 18, 1871, 75 years ago. Flake is offered today but back there the quotation was 83c.

Nux Vomica—Generally firm in price and being absorbed by manu-

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facturing consumers in a volume about even with the arrival of replacement supplies on this market.

Roots

Belladonna—The spot supply was about exhausted and prices at $2.50 per pound were purely nominal and rarely backed with prompt delivery supplies. It is a matter of a bad crop year and the absence of imports from Europe.

Ipecac—If and when obtainable, this root fetches $5.50 per pound today and the material does not come from stocks of the desirable Brazilian root. In celebrating the 75th year of OPD publication, it is interesting to note that in the first issue on October 18, 1871, Brazilian ipecac was priced at $1.27½ per pound, gold—which was much different $1.27½, currency, the green-back money of that period.

Jalap—The market was very firm at 37c. per pound, which affords an interesting comparison with the price of 40c. per pound, gold, quoted in the first OPD issue of OPD published 75 years ago.

Rhubarb—When the OPD issued its first copy, the price of Chinese root was given as 55c. per pound. That was 75 years ago last week. And it compares with the present spot price of $1.50 per pound for whole Chinese root. Arrival of 46 bags from Hong Kong was noted in the period just ended.

Senega—This was the only domestic botanical included in the prices current of the first issue of OPD on October 18, 1871. Seventy-five years ago, the price was $1.60 per pound, which compares with the spot market last week at $2.40 if and when available.

—*Continued on page 68*

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Clove, U.S.P., cns., 5c. per lb.
Neroli, Haitian, bots., $10 per lb.

Prices Reduced

Bergamot, natural, Italian, cns., 15c. per lb.
Lavandin, cns., 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
228.5	228.8	202.8	220.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

A mild improvement in trading over the previous period was noted last week, as the import situation showed gains in many lines. There were price changes in four essential oils, and many were showing a tendency to firm. Negotiations for settlement of strikes in the plants of a principal producer of basic materials for the aromatic chemical industry assumed a more favorable position.

Gradual improvement of shipping facilities and the harvesting of initial post-war crops in countries which had been torn by the war, materially helped the American essential oil market last week as materials from both the Orient and Europe arrived in good volume. Indications were that there would be a continuing improvement as production and shipping were increased. Russia was the source of an important shipment of pineneedle oil, and the trade was interested to note that the rubble in that country had been cleared sufficiently to permit Russian re-entry into the world market.

Prices for clove oil and Haitian neroli advanced last week as the supply situation continued tight in clove and was slightly less favorable in neroli. Natural Italian bergamot was quoted at a price 15 cents per pound lower in reflection of the decidedly improved position of shipping at the source. And lavandin was reduced 10 cents per pound.

The aromatic chemical industry breathed a little more deeply when was reported that settlement of strikes in the plants of a principal producer of basic materials was being negotiated and that two of the plants had ratified an agreement. A third was considering the labor contract, and it was expected that a decision would be forthcoming very quickly.

Essential Oils

Almond—The shipping position of Italian oil continued to improve last week, sponsoring a more lively buyer interest throughout the market as imports began to swell available stocks. Arrivals during the period under review totaled fifty drums of oil. There have been no further price changes, and prices in force held steady.

Anise—Improvement of the supply situation which promoted downward price revisions during the previous few weeks, were maintained during the period under review. There were no further price variations, but indications were that there might be a further reduction if the availability of the oil continued to improve. Trading was primarily concentrated in the lower priced oils, as prices held fairly steady. Imports included 100 drums from Hongkong.

Bay—Although the market was in general conservative last week, buyer interest was maintained at the consistent rate which has held prices for West Indian oil at the same levels for several months. Imports for the week closely paralleled those of two weeks previous with twenty-seven cases arriving in American ports.

Bergamot—Prices for natural Italian oil were further reduced last week as the improved supply situation was reflected by the American market. The oil was quoted in a range of $4.35 to $6.50 per pound, a reduction of 15c. per pound from the previous quotation. Trading was fairly active during the period as buyer interest was healthy and dealers were in a position to move ample stocks to consumers. No imports were reported during the week.

Camphor—Stocks of oil were extremely limited last week as volume exports from foreign sources, anticipated following the reestablishment of facilities damaged by war, failed to materialize. Trading was generally confined to spot stocks of white synthetic. Prices were firm and unchanged. Imports for the week included sixteen drums of white oil from Hongkong.

Cassia—Demand was excellent last week in a fairly active market. Gradual diminishing of stocks of low-priced oil, which has been available recently, sponsored a firming of prices but no change was reported. The high-priced oil which a few dealers had on hand was expected to move into consumer channels in the event that low-priced stocks were expended. Imports for the week totaled twenty-four drums from Hongkong.

Clove — Demand thoroughly outstripped supply last week as very few stocks were available anywhere in the trade. Buyers were flocking to buy for future delivery, and it was reported that some dealers were sold out for six months in advance on contract orders. Prices were firm at $1.55 per pound, which was 5c. per pound above the last reported quotation. There were no imports reported during the period under review.

Geranium — Stocks remained small and offerings were extremely limited last week. Prices were firm at the levels which have prevailed for many weeks. Hopes of both buyers and dealers were raised slightly in anticipation of a gradually improving supply position as small imports were received, the first in several weeks. Two drums were reported to have arrived from the Belgian Congo, and ten cases entered the American market from Palestine.

Grapefruit—There was a widening of the price range for California oil last week as one dealer quoted at $2.30 per pound, 15c. per pound above the previous high quotation. The range established for this oil by the change was from $2.00 to $2.30. Buyer interest was good, and prices were generally firming.

Juniper — Only moderate interest was aroused in the market last week by the first arrival of this oil in over two months. Five drums were reported to have arrived in the American market from Italy. Prices were barely holding at the previous levels.

Lavandin—Prices for this oil continued their gradual decline last week as the oil was offered at $4.15 per pound, a reduction of 10c. per pound from the previous quotation. The range established by the change extended to as high as $5.00 per pound. There were no imports reported during the period under review.

Lavender—The improved shipping position from the primary markets continued to pay dividends last week as arrival of fair-sized quantities gradually eased the supply situation in the American market. Buyer interest was moderate to good, and trading was at a fairly high level. No price changes were noted during the period under review. Imports during the week totaled 100 drums of oil from Spain.

Lime—The flow of West Indian oil into the American market, as predicted by optimistic estimates of the bumper crop at that source, was unabated last week as stocks of both distilled and expressed oil arrived in the United States. Six drums of distilled oil were received from Grenada in the Windward Islands, while fifteen cases of distilled and six tins and twenty-four cases of expressed oil arrived from the Dominican Republic. Buyer interest was undiminished from the high level it had maintained during the several weeks previous, and trading was active with sizable stocks moving to consumers. No price changes were noted during the period under review.

Neroli—The price range which had widened a month ago when prices were reduced, narrowed last week as Haitian oil was quoted at $180 to $200 per pound, an increase of $10 per pound over the previous inside quotation.

Nutmeg—Demand continued steady

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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News Digest

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last week as the stock shortage was generally unrelieved. Prices were firming as the gravity of the supply situation made itself felt, and trading was practically stalled. Highlight of the week was the receipt of five cases of oil from the Windward Islands. It was hoped that that shipment might be the forerunner of important stocks from that source, and inquiries were stepped up in anticipation of possible future deliveries.

Peppermint—The tangle of opinion and misunderstanding which had persisted in the peppermint market for the past several weeks was somewhat relieved last week as trading gradually regained moderate activity. Still doubts and fears persisted, and it was reported that inquiries to growers had resulted in the news that there was very little oil available at the source, posing the question as to where the good crop reported prior to harvest had disappeared. It was felt throughout the trade that a good deal of clarification and patience must be forthcoming before the market could assume a normal trading aspect. No further price changes were reported during the period under review.

Petitgrain—There was no reduction in the moderately high trading level enjoyed during the past several weeks in this oil, as buyer interest was maintained and prices were steady at the previous levels last week. Importation was regular in small quantities, but there was no volume of stocks accumulating in the American market. Only one case of oil was reported to have arrived last week from Italy.

Pineneedle—Russia's re-entry into the world essential oil market was marked last week by the arrival of fifty-two drums of oil from Leningrad in the American market.

Rosemary—Trading was moderately active in the market last week as the import position continued to improve and larger stocks were becoming available. There were no further price reductions, after the general changes of a few weeks ago, as prices were held steady by the good buyer interest. Imports during the period under review included fifty-one drums from Spain.

Spearmint — Dealers continued to maintain a withdrawn position last week as the actual situation in spearmint oil was clouded by soaring source prices and poor availability of any stocks. Growers continued to report that there was no oil available in the primary markets, and buyers in secondary markets were left waiting for definite news. It was felt that large quantities had been diverted from the open market on contract orders to large consumers and that there would be no oil available for spot sale until the next crop was harvested. Buyers were prepared to meet almost any price with substantial orders, but indications were that dealers in major markets were not in a position to meet even a fraction of the demand. It was reported that any movement of stocks was in very small token quantities and that prices were, in general, merely nominal.

Thyme—Activity in the market was limited last week by narrow interests as prices were moderately steady and unchanged by the routine trading. Imports during the period under review totaled two drums received from Palestine.

Aromatic Chemicals

The first glimmer of hope in the aromatic chemical industry broke through the cloud of despair last week as negotiations for settlement of strikes in the plants of a principal producer of basic materials resulted in ratification of a final agreement in two plants and consideration of the plan in a third plant. The resumption of production will require two or three months before capacity can be reached, and the benefits of the improved supply position will not accrue to the industry as a whole for a considerably longer time, but it was generally felt that this strike settlement was the first step on the road back to normal business. Trading last week was very limited with small quantities of most of the materials available moving only to regular consumers. Prices for the majority of the items were static as limited buying and supply were not conducive to price fluctuations. There was no relief in the shortages of basic essential oils used in the manufacture of derivative aromatics, and it was assumed that the problem of supply in that sector would persist for a long time.

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OPD Washington Bureau

Approximately $250,000 in cosmetics and toiletries are now available for purchase by normal channels of trade, War Assets Administration has announced. Nationally-advertised facial creams and face powders, worth $40,000, may be purchased by wholesalers and small and large retailers at a site sale currently being held at the U. S. Army Quartermaster Depot, Alexandria, Va.

There are 2,300 cases of facial creams which are packed 72 jars to a case. Price to wholesalers is $15 a case in minimum amounts. Prices to small and large retailers are slightly higher. There are 145 cases of nationally-known face powders of assorted shades. The powder is packed 165 boxes to a case at $30 a case in minimum lots.

For sale through the Philadelphia, Boston, and New York regional office are 1,000,000 cans of a well-known brand of borated antiseptic powder at 11 cents per can. Hand lotion is also available.

At the Richmond, Philadelphia, New York and Boston regional offices tooth powder and pastes worth $112,000 are for sale at from 6½c. to 20c. per unit, depending on size.

All prices are f.o.b. location. Details may be obtained through the above regional offices or at the Alexandria site sale in the case of facial creams and powders.

Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 65*

Seeds

Anise—Argentine seed was lower at 45c. to 46c. per pound.

Cardamom—Bleached material was priced at $1.65 per pound last week, a price that compares with $2.80 per pound quoted 75 years ago in the first issue of OPD.

Celery—Futures from India were advanced to 24½c. to 25c. per pound.

Cumin—Future delivery India seed was up to 41c. to 42c. per pound; Syrian futures, 41c. to 42c.; Persian on spot, 40c. to 41c.

Flea—France is shipping black seed once more. An arrival of 50 bags from Marseilles was noted last week.

Mustard—Danish yellow in future position was higher at 21c. to 21½c. per pound. Montana brown at the source advanced to 10½c. to 11c. and yellow at the source was 16c. to 17c. Oriental seed on spot rose to 12c to 12½c.

This issue of OPD celebrates the 75th year of its publication. The first issue on October 18, 1871, contained the following prices on mustard seed: California brown, 13c per pound; yellow, 9½c.; Trieste, 21c.; English white, 11c.; and German yellow, 15¾c. The California brown today costs 15c. per pound. No yellow is offered. Nor is seed from Trieste, England, or Germany now available here.

Poppy—Swedish seed at a decline to 21½c. to 22c. per pound was the sole change in price.

Spices

Cassia—The sole change in prices was a decline to 18½c. to 19c. per pound for broken Kwangsi material.

Mace—West India material was advanced sharply to $1.20 to $1.30 per pound.

Pepper—Black pepper went up to 66c. to 67c. per pound for goods in nearby arrival position. More distant futures rose to 53c. to 54c. White and red peppers held unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, Oct. 16.—Trading in botanical drugs and spices was relatively slow here this week. Supplies are short, prices steady.

Marjoram—French type, 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type, 34c. per pound for lots said to contain less than 12 percent stems.

Savory—French type, 75c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—90c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems.

Thyme—French type, 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

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Petroleum Derivatives

There was little variation in the market aspect during the past week from that which had been in force for several weeks. The majority of petroleum derivatives were in good supply and movement to consumers was generally constant in very active markets. The only acute shortages in the trade were confined to the petrolatums and waxes. Producers were straining facilities in an attempt to meet the active buyer demand, but only a fraction of the requirements of the consumers were actually being met. Paraffin wax was in particularly short supply, and there was scarcely any trading noted in that market, although buyer interest was maintained at the previous high level.

An American Petroleum Institute report estimated the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended October 5 at 4,736,566 barrels. Daily production for the four weeks ended October 5 averaged 4,765,000 barrels. Reports from refining companies indicated that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 4,865,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 15,340,000 barrels of gasoline; 1,645,000 barrels of kerosene; 5,687,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 8,194,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week. Stocks in storage at the end of the week included 85,409,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 20,992,000 barrels of kerosene; 62,214,000 barrels of distillate fuel, and 58,611,000 barrels of residual fuel oil.

The Bureau of Mines reported that crude runs to stills in July of 4,856,000 barrels daily were 20,000 barrels daily above the figure for the previous month and 145,000 lower than in July, 1945. Daily average imports of foreign crude during the month decreased 4,000 barrels from June, and were 20,000 barrels lower than the figure for a year ago. Crude oil stocks at refineries were 53,532,000 barrels, a decrease of 1,587,000 from the June figure, and 497,000 barrels lower than stocks on hand at the end of the month in July, 1945.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas—The market was generally active last week as the majority or aromatic naphthas were in good supply and buyer interest was at a high level. Large quantities of materials were moving to consumers on immediate delivery orders. Prices were unaffected by the lively tone of the market, but were firm at the previous levels. Toluol and xylol, both in particularly good supply, once again set the pace in trading.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The bulk of inquiries continued to come from seasonal consumers last week as market interest was maintained at the moderately high level it has held for several weeks. Prices held fairly steady at the previous levels.

Lacquer Diluent—There was very little change in the market picture from that which had been maintained for several months past. Moderate offerings were made available to consumers and deliveries were prompt both on spot and contract. Prices during the period under review remained steady and unchanged.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 5 totaled 221,782,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 223,043,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represented a decrease of 1,261,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,124,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 137,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Mineral Spirits—Liberal offerings to consumers last week failed to evoke more than routine interest. Trading and interest were maintained at a high enough level, however, to hold prices steady at the previous levels. Immediate delivery was assured on spot.

Rubber Solvent—Buyer interest was consistently high during the period under review and fairly liberal quantities were made available for immediate shipment. The market has been operating at a particularly high pitch during the past several weeks, and the general consensus was that no retardation of trading would develop in the immediate future. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Stoddard Solvent—Inquiries from new consumers continued to increase by leaps and bounds last week as contract orders were met with substantial shipments. Market activity in general was at a high level, and there was no indication that the pace would be slowed for some time. Prices were steady at the previous levels.

V.M.&P. Naphtha—The material was in good supply at all markets last week, and buyer interest was directly proportional to the amount of material available. There were no changes in prices which held firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Large quantities of these materials continued to be sought by industrial users. The market for most of these products was in general holding well.

Aromatic Solvents—Inquiry good, market firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Brisk buyer interest, no price change.

Lacquer Diluent — Moderate inquiry, quotations steady.

Mineral Spirits—Prices holding to steady movement.

Rubber Solvent—Buying heavy, no market change.

Stoddard Solvent—Orders good, steady prices.

V.M.&P. Naphtha—Fair market, prices holding.

Los Angeles—All solvents and diluents continued in good demand here last week. Except for rubber solvent, liberal offerings were reported.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Synthetic resin manufacturers were receiving large shipments of new material last week as the derivative was in moderately good supply. Prices held firm at the levels of previous weeks. Deliveries against earlier orders were regular.

Heptane—Stocks of material and shipments against small lot orders were gradually improving last week, sponsoring increased buyer interest. Inquiry for future delivery still bordered on routine, but was slightly above the level of recent weeks. Prices were firm and unchanged during the period under review.

Hexane—Routine trading marked the moderate activity in this market last week. Inquiries for spot stocks were barely fair, although deliveries were maintained at a fairly good rate. No price changes were reported during the period under review.

Pentanes—Trading was strictly routine last week as producers made fairly large shipments to contract consumers. No price changes were sponsored by the unusually quiet nature of the market.

Propane—Large volumes of stocks moved rapidly last week as industrial consumers seeking fuel materials injected new life into the market. The market had been unusually active during recent weeks, but the ruling prices were unchanged during the period under review, and were firming.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Price structure was firm and unchanged last week as business in the market for these materials was good. Offerings were only moderately large.

Butane—Inquiry moderate, no price change.

Heptane—Orders fair, market steady.

Hexane — Interest good, unchanged prices.

Octanes—Inquiry better prices holding.

Pentanes—Movement fairly constant, without market change.

Propane—Business fairly quiet, quotations firm.

Los Angeles—Buying interest in propane and butane continued good. Supplies were excellent.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes — Producers maintained top-capacity production schedules last week in an attempt to satisfy demand, but deliveries on new orders were, nevertheless, slow. Shipments of material on past orders were fairly well maintained, although acute shortages were reported in certain quarters. Prices held firm at the previous levels.

Paraffin—Production failed to meet demand last week, and there were very few stocks available on spot. Producers were bending every effort to improve the situation, but many consumers were unable to obtain any material. Prices continued to be firm although they remained at the previous levels.

Petrolatums—Supply remained thoroughly restricted last week as demand continued strong. Prices were unaffected by the limited trading, but were tending to firm. It was generally felt in the trade that the situation had reached its lowest point, and that any future change must be for the better.

White Mineral Oil — Trading was fairly active last week as the market began to have material available for the first time in many months. Buyer interest was at a high level in anticipation of increasing stocks. There were no price changes reported during the period under review, and those in effect were firm.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude—It was reported during the period under review that 772,017 barrels of crude petroleum had arrived in American ports from the West Indies.

Fuel—Shipments totaling 230,916 barrels of fuel oil were received in the American market during the week from Aruba.

Gas Oil—Included in shipments of fuels and lubricants arriving in the United States from Aruba last week were 39,793 barrels of gas oil.

Virto, Inc., has been formed in Brooklyn, N. Y., for the purpose of dealing in plastics.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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METHYL "CELLOSOLVE" STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivative, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	22° to 24°C
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.888 at 25°/25°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

* Trade mark of C&CC.

BUTYL STEARATE

BUTYL STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	19° to 20°C
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.85-.86 at 20°/20°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

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Protective Coatings Materials

The market for protective coatings reflected the continued shortage in numerous raw materials, together with a general tendency on the part of both buyers and sellers to awake clarification of Washington developments.

The ceiling price increase in zinc oxide materials caused the greatest amount of controversy. Since the OPA judged the "world price" to exceed the maximum administration price, a condition which reduced importation of zinc with a resulting threat to our economy, a price advance of from .75c. to 1c. was effected. Although the new maxiumum price of 9.25c. per pound for primary slab zinc still fell short by 1c. per pound of the "world price," it was hoped that in some measure, the output of zinc would be increased. The zinc industry generally approved of the increase but had their doubts as to whether or not increased production would result.

Napthenates and resinates continued in good production but one producer stated that a sudden run on orders had temporarily decreased stocks. This buyer splurge was attributed to consumers trying to get in under the line before a scheduled price advance was put unto effect.

The shellac market evidenced a firmer tone over the easy trend of the previous week. An increase of 1c. per pound in bleached bonedry shellac and a decrease of from 2c. per pound to 3c. per pound for superfine and TN grades was recorded.

Rosin was dull with little trading going on as naval stores men were wondering if Washington might take action for re-control in the face of a near runaway market. They were also apprehensive of a 25 per cent freight increase asked by the nation's railroads. This would add to their already begotten high-priced rosin woes and would make rosin a commodity that few consumers would care to purchase. The turpentine shortage remained acute with few stocks being shipped.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Lead — Because of the continued stringent supply situation, this market remained quiet last week with more speculation than buyer inquiries being noted. Supply was low and little change over the previous week was reported. Producers were going through the routine of disposing of their free November lead—readily allocating what stocks there were to their regular buyers—before October 20. At this time the lead quota for December will be formulated by CPA officials.

Lead producers were speculating as to what effect the price rise in primary slab zinc will have on the lead industry. Some manufacturers state that a lead price advance was more essential than the effected zinc rise. Senator Murray (Montana) stated that the administration of the Premium Price Plan has broken down due to the over-lapping controls of the OPA and the CPA. His opinion was that a reorganization was needed before further damage was inflicted to the industry. Common grade lead remained at the maximum price of 8¼c. per pound, New York.

Zinc—The first price change in the zinc industry since January 1942 became effective last Monday. OPA officially advanced the price of primary and secondary slab zinc, and rolled zinc produets 1c. per pound. This action was generally approved by producers and consumers alike, many of whom had anticipated the change for some months. Although some thought that the advance should have been more substantial, it was the general opinion that this price rise would tend to increase output to a fair extent.

The chief factor governing OPA's new ruling was in conforming with its policy of whenever the "world price" exceeds the maximum price of a commodity essential to the economy of the U. S., and therefore reduces importation in an amount substantial in relation to the total consumption of the commodity in this country, the Administrator shall remove or increase the maximum prices to an extent necessary to prevent such reduction in importation. However, it was noted by producers that the new maximum price of 9.25c. still fell one cent short of the approximate "world-price" of 10.25c.

Market conditions remained quiet until Monday's OPA action when buyer inquiries again became active. It was the opinion, however, that it will be some time before this ruling will have a noticeable effect as to whether or not output will increase enough to acquire surplus stocks. In the meantime, the prolonged scarcity remains, with producers making every available attempt to supply consumers with some portion of their demands. The new maximum price for Prime Western slab was 9.25c. in East St. Louis and 9.69c. per pound in New York.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

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Prices Reduced

Shellac, superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y., 2c. to 3c. per lb.
Shellac, TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y., 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
155.4	154.5	154.5	140.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Pigments

Litharge—There was no change in this market over the past week with the shortage of stocks continuing to dominate the picture. No one ventured to predict when the situation would change. Small stocks were being evenly distributed and no price changes were recorded.

Lithopone—Enormous demands continued to prevail in this market with no possible hope of supplying the majority of them. The scarcity of this synthetic white pigment, is due mainly to the absence of the basic raw materials—barium sulfide and zinc sulfate. No price changes were received.

Titanium Dioxide—This commodity was still being manufactured in large quantities by plants operating at full capacity. But producers were unable to approach the position of satisfying all the demands of a very active market. One producer was of the opinion that it would take from one to two years to build adequate facilities in order to manufacture enough of this material to meet the present demands. Prices remained unchanged.

Red Lead—Stocks remained low with an unchanging market condition resulting. Inquiries were good but raw material shortages continued to hamper production. No price changes were revealed over the period under review.

White Lead—This market remained dull with few stocks being offered to buyers. The industry continued to look for an increase in lead ceiling prices in the hope that this would foster production. Over the past week, prices remained unchanged.

Zinc Oxides — Scarce lead-free and leaded zinc oxides were subjected to their first price change last Monday since March 1942. The OPA announced an advance in ceiling prices ranging from .75c. to 1c. per pound. The objective of increasing the flow of zinc oxides to paint producers, a necessary requisite in the extensive veteran's housing program, was given as the prime factor for the effected change. Other factors contributing to the advance were the increased costs of coal and coke used in zinc oxide production, the price advance issued on primary and secondary slab zinc, and the producers' claim that they had been operating at a loss in the past. However, it was thought that producers would continue to appeal for complete de-control of zinc oxides.

Under the new ruling, resellers of zinc oxide and rolled zinc would be able to individually adjust their ceilings by adding their average percentage mark-ups effective on March 31,

For Late Market Developments. See Page 4

IMPERIAL PAPER AND COLOR CORPORATION
PIGMENT COLOR DIVISION
Glens Falls, New York
The largest manufacturers of chemical pigment colors in America

Branch offices and warehouses: Boston • New York • Philadelphia Cleveland • Detroit • Cincinnati • Pittsburgh • Seattle • Chicago St. Louis • San Francisco • Baltimore • Dallas • Los Angeles • Louisville

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A-23

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CONTROLLED CORROSION RESISTANCE

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1946, to the higher costs resulting from Monday's advances.

A substantial increase in the manufacture of paints which would result from a greater output of zinc oxides was held as improbable due to the continued scarcity of drying oils. The new maximum ceiling price for zinc oxide pigments was now 8¼c. per pound.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Chrome Green—August production of this material was 20,000 pounds greater than the 1,416,000 pounds manufactured in July, according to the Bureau of Census.

Chrome Yellow and Orange—A decrease in August production of 61,000 pounds from the July output figure of 3,471,000 pounds was recorded by the Bureau of Census.

Iron Oxide—The market in brown and red iron oxides was declared to be fairly tight with supplies relatively short. Imports of 969 barrels of iron oxide were received in home ports from Spain during the past week.

Molybdate Chrome Orange — An August production increase of 13,000 pounds over the July figure of 430,000 pounds was reported by the Bureau of Census.

Sienna Earth—A total of 487 bags and 50 barrels were received here last week from Cyprus and Italy.

Umber Earth — Imports totaling 8,584 bags were received in American ports from Cyprus during the period under review.

Zinc Yellow (zinc chromate)—The 216 short tons produced in August was 31 less than the 247 short tons manufactured in July, according to a Bureau of Census report.

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates—An active market was witnessed with stocks moving extremely fast. Excellent production, a rarity in many markets, has enabled producers to satisfy practically all demands. However, one producer reported that the market had been flooded with orders from consumers trying to beat the deadline before the scheduled price advances went into effect. As a result, a temporary shortage was declared to exist. The new price changes were not available.

Resinates—This commodity was also in good production with a run on orders being experienced before the new price advance becomes effective. A slight scarcity, though temporary, existed due to the very active trading. New price schedules were expected to be available next week.

Stearates—This market continued dull with the stearic acid shortage dominating the picture. Although buyer interest remained good, shipments were far behind schedule. No price changes were reported for the past week.

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes—Demands and buyer interest continued very high but only a small amount of stocks were available for shipment. Raw materials were reported to be in fairly good production but reagents necessary for bleaching barytes were held to be scarce. If the rumored settlement of the strike in one of the major companies producing these reagents were true, increased baryte production could be looked for soon. Prices remained unchanged over the past week.

Talc—Imports of 8,900 bags were received from Italy during the past week.

Whiting — This market remained stalemated, with high demands but very few stocks being offered. No imports were reported to have been received over the period under review.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone—Demand continued heavy for this commodity. Supplies were moving slow because there were not enough available. Producers were wondering where the adequate supplies were since this was a prime reason for OPA's decontrol of this material last week. No price changes were reported over the period under review.

Butyl Acetate—Prices on synthetic material were decontrolled October 17 by order of the OPA. Producers have not named new prices. Fermentation material remained under control.

Butyl Alcohol—Decontrol of synthetic butyl alcohol was announced by the OPA on October 17. Natural fermentation material was not included in this action. Producers have not effected a price change.

Synthetic Resins

Polystyrene — Shipments and consumption of this commodity amounted to 5,725,060 pounds during August which represented a 20,970-pound deficit from the previous month's total of 5,746,830 pounds according to a Bureau of the Census report.

Urea and Melamine Resins—A total of 6,060,074 pounds of these materials was produced in August and when compared with the 4,938,983 pounds manufactured in July, indicated an increase of 1,121,091 pounds. These facts were prepared by the Bureau of Census.

Vinyl Resins—Total shipments and consumption for all grades of these materials amounted to 12,943,791 pounds for August. This was 217,699 pounds greater than the 12,726,092 pounds manufactured in July.

Naval Stores

Rosin—The rosin market slowed down considerably and was reported to be anything but active. Export trade was deemed fair but domestic trade has dropped off to almost nothing. Producers and consumers have adopted the policy of sitting tight, watching the rising prices and wondering what repercussions these high prices will have in Washington. Neither party is in favor of government re-control, but there is a possibility that such might occur if a runaway market is apparent. The small increase in production this season, coupled with the large amount of rosin already shipped, leaves the available supply at a low ebb. Prices continued to fluctuate.

Naval stores men in New York

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Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products

STANDARD ULTRAMARINE CO
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

were keeping a weather eye on the nation's railroads who were demanding that the Interstate Commerce Commission increase freight rates 25 percent. This would give dealers an added problem on top of the already high rosin prices.

Savannah, Oct. 18.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.80	$6.80	$6.80	$6.80	$6.80
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
E	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.33
F	7.82	7.82	7.82	7.82	7.82
G	7.82	7.82	7.82	7.82	7.90
H	7.82	7.82	7.91	7.91	7.90
I	7.82	7.82	7.91	7.91	7.90
K	7.82	7.82	7.91	7.91	7.90
M	7.82	7.82	7.91	7.91	7.90
N	7.82	7.82	7.91	7.91	7.91
WG	7.82	7.82	7.91	7.91	7.91
WW	7.90	7.90	7.95	7.95	7.95
	Drums				
Sales	161	...	281	...	43
Receipts	2,837	286	96	138	482
Shipments	5,165	451	...	...	...
Stocks	11,349	11,194	11,200	11,428	11,910

Turpentine—This market remained tight with only small amounts of stocks available to consumers. Producers are striving to be fair and are allocating their stocks proportionately to regular buyers. Inquiries were very brisk with dealers reporting large demands for tank cars and less than carlots. In some cases, dealers were fortunate enough to supply tank car demands but were less fortunate in supplying less than carlots. The tight situation prevalent now was expected to develop into a "real pinch" since the shortage of present stocks, together with the low turpentine production between now and March, will make it impossible to meet the continued heavy demands.

Savannah, Oct. 18.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	$1.05	...	61	349	3,626
Tuesday	1.05	...	247	115	3,758
Wednesday	1.05	...	...	106	3,592
Thursday	1.05	...	...	148	3,444
Friday	1.05	...	237	56	3,625

Varnish Gums

Copal Gum—A total of 10,646 bags of this gum were reported to have reached American ports from the Congo during the past week.

Dammar Gum—Imports amounting to 1,453 bags of this material were received from Singapore during the period under review.

Shellac—This market appeared to have developed a slightly firmer tone last week. Production was reported as fair, with some difficulties being experienced with labor. Raw material imports from India were good with fairly good supplies arriving. Demands were medium with importers wary of the 2c. per pound advance reported to have become effective yesterday in Calcutta.

An increase of 1c. per pound for bleached, bonedry shellac, and a decrease of from 2c. to 3c. per pound for superfine and TN grades was reported in some quarters of the market. Refined grades remained steady. Current prices reported by one producer were: bleached, bonedry 71c. per pound for 5-barrel lots; 72c. per pound for less than 5-barrel lots; refined, 78½c. per pound for 5-barrel lots; 79½c. per pound for lots less than 5 barrels; superfine, 72c. per pound to 73c. per pound for 100-bag lots; TN grade, 67c. per pound to 68c. per pound for 100-bag lots.

A distinct increase in the exportation of shellac from India during the four months' period January 1 to April 30 was recorded in a recent dispatch from Calcutta. The total figures for this period as compared with the corresponding periods in 1945 and 1944 are:—

	Packages—1946	1945	1944
Orange	81,281	49,367	74,532
Button	2,424	4,325	1,570
Garnet	5,469	3,807	4,063
Seed	43,131	15,222	12,607
Kiri (Refuse)	8,223	54	....
Totals	140,528	72,775	92,772

Glues and Binders

Bones—Arrival in American ports of 2,891 bags of this commodity was reported during the past two weeks.

Casein—Domestic dry casein production during August totaled 1,550,000 pounds according to a Department of Agriculture report. This represented a 74 percent increase over the August 1945 production. Stocks held at he end of August amounted to 4,120,000 pounds, a decrease of 30 percent from the 5,800,000 pounds held at the end of August of the previous year. During the first eight months of 1946, production increased 23 percent over this period in 1945, but was 53 percent below the average of the same period in 1940-1944.

The industry continued to scrutinize the Argentine situation, hoping that something definite would result price-wise. The Argentine government has not set up a definite price for casein as yet but it was hoped that it would be lower than the rumored 40c. to 47c. per pound. Reports in some quarters had it that there would be no new shipments of casein from the Argentine for at least two months.

Imports from Argentine amounted to 2,797 bags for the period under review.

Glue—Arrival in American ports of 340 bags of this material from Chile was reported for the past week.

Paint Color Show Draws Large Attendance

Inauguration of the activities of the Paint Makers Color Guild brought 500 manufacturers, jobbers and dealers to the Hotel Pennsylvania October 14 for the color show at which three specialists presented the subject as it affects the paint and home decorating fields. The show was sponsored by the trade sales committee of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in conjunction with the Paint Dealers Association of New York and the Paint Dealers Association of Brooklyn.

Frank P. Connolly, chairman of the trade sales committee and vice-president of Valentine & Co., presented the speakers after explaining the purpose of the color guild and its great opportunities. Bert Lange, of the Institute of Carpet Manufacturers of America, told of recent developments in the basic home furnishings plan of the institute, in which many paint manufacturers are participating. Howard Clark, senior partner of the Quantacolor Company, showed how color harmony may be simplified when the natural division of colors into harmonious groups is understood. Frederic H. Rahr, color consultant, described the newly introduced 'Nu-hue' color system for scientifically mixing and matching colors and how it is being used in home decoration.

The same color show will be presented to the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association convention in Atlantic City on November 7, under Mr. Connolly's direction, with an additional speaker, Dr. Samuel G. Hibben, director of applied lighting of the Westinghouse Electric Company, who will talk on "Trapping Color Business with Light."

Paint Materials Shortage Closes H.B. Davis Co.

H. B. Davis Company and its subsidiary, John W. Masury & Son, Inc., both of Baltimore, Md., have been forced to stop production because of scarcity of paint-making materials. H. Braith Davis, president of the Davis Company, announced the suspension of operations in both plants for an indefinite period. It was reported that 200 employes were affected by the move.

Other producers in Baltimore were reported to be feeling the pressure of the material situation, and it was considered likely that they would find it necessary to suspend operations in the near future. East A. Constant, an official of White Company, Baltimore, stated that men normally assigned to production tasks were engaged in moving equipment into a new building, and that when that job ended there would be no further work for them until materials became available.

Celanese Names Sanford To Plastics Post

The Celanese Corporation of America has appointed Frank Sanford assistant director of sales of the molding materials department of the plastics division. Mr. Sanford, who recently was released from the navy, succeeds J. J. Keville, jr., who has been appointed director of product application of the plastics division.

Hyman Quits Velsicol

Dr. Julius Hyman, formerly executive vice-president of the Velsicol Corporation, Chicago, has severed his connection as an officer of the organization, of which he was instrumental in founding in 1931.

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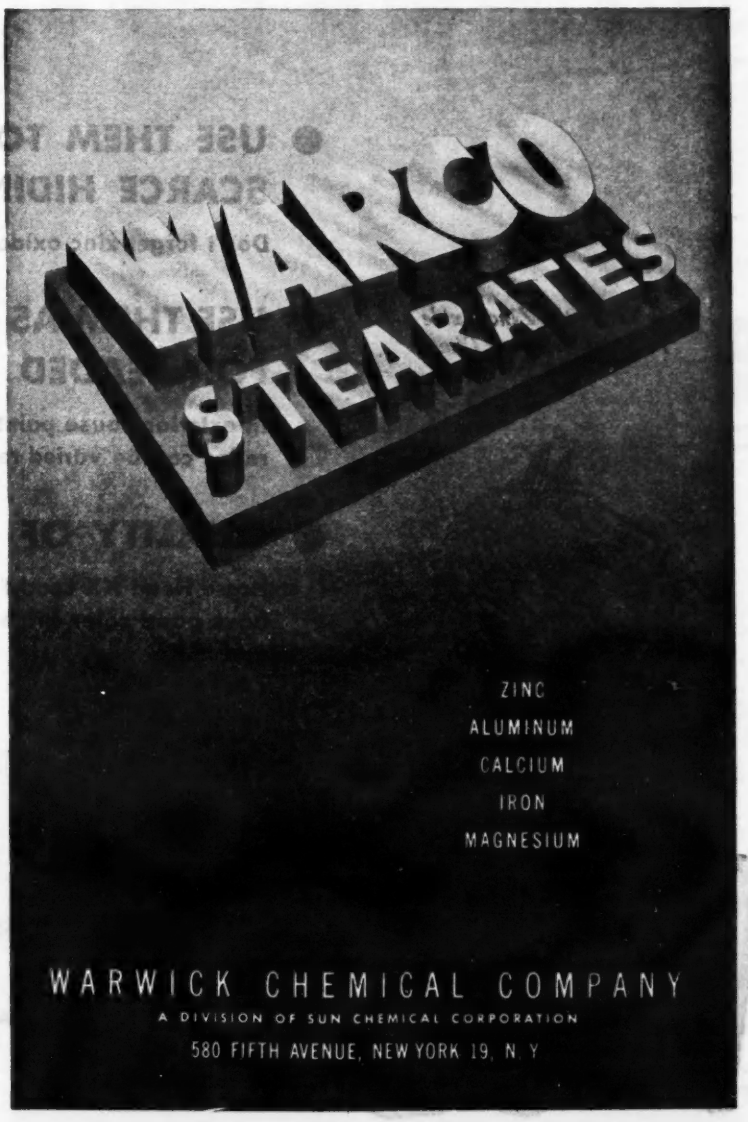

NPVLA Program

—Continued from page 7

Preliminary report of nominating committee, W. M. Zintl, Chairman.

Address of president, Ernest T. Trigg.

"Diamonds at Your Doorstep," Shipley D. Burton.

General Session on OPA

OPA Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Advisory Committee, with Franklin J. Lane, chairman, presiding.

Addresses, Franklin J. Lane; Frank L. Sulzberger; Allen Coe, director of the Building and Construction Price Division, OPA; Julien A. Littau, price executive of Building Materials Price Branch, OPA; Hon. Albert W. Hawkes, United States Senate.

Thursday, November 7

Trade Sales

Color Program, Frank P. Connolly, Chairman, Color Committee.

"Trapping Color Business with Light," Dr. Samuel G. Hibben, director of applied lighting, Westinghouse Electric Company.

"Color is a Merchandising Tool," Bert J. Lange, director of promotions, Institute of Carpet Manufacturers of America.

"Quantacolor," Howard Clark, The Quantacolor Company.

"A Business Approach to Color," Grand Rapids Furniture Guild, Frederic H. Rahr.

"Paint Power," Charles J. Roh, Chairman, Education Committee.

"The Industry's Great Need of 'Paint Power', How It Came to Be Prepared," Ernest T. Trigg.

"Paint Power—And How to Sell It" and "Paint Power—And How to Teach It," Lonore Kent.

"How 'Paint Power' Will Be Used By the United States Office of Education," Dr. Walter F. Shaw, Business Education Service, U. S. Office of Education.

"How 'Paint Power' Will Benefit the Manufacturer," Roy B. Anderson.

"How 'Paint Power' Will Benefit the Dealer," Harry W. Constant.

"How 'Paint Power' Will Benefit the Painting Contractor," J. Frank Jones.

"The Industry's Opportunity to Act," Franklin J. Lane.

Industrial Finishes

"Chemistry and the Paint Industry," J. Warren Kinsman.

Address, Paul S. Kennedy.

General Discussion.

The Lacquer Program

"Scientific Development in the Lacquer Field," Caspar Apeland.

"Costs and Quality," Leo Roon.

"Synthetic Raw Materials for the Coating Industry," B. K. Read.

"Future Markets for Lacquer," J. B. Wiesel.

Friday, November 8

General Session

Ernest T. Trigg, president, presiding.

In Memoriam, W. A. Alpers, chairman.

Final report, by-laws committee, C. K. Stodder, chairman.

The industry's advertising campaign, Elbert D. Peck.

Raw Material Forum

Linseed oil, T. L. Daniels.

Castor oil, V. A. Acer.

Tung and fish oil, B. T. Rocca, Jr.

Oiticica oil, Otto Eisenschiml.

Zinc, Ralph M. Neumann.

Lead, Felix E. Wormser.

Titanium, D. W. Robertson.

Shellac, Wm. H. Zinsser.

Synthetic Resins, Charles J. O'Connor.

Solvents, Frank E. Bennett, Deputy Director, Chemical Division, C. P. A.

Cellulose products, J. R. Yeager.

Containers, W. C. Stolk.

Consideration of committee reports and resolutions.

Approval of actions of executive committee since last annual meeting.

Final report of nominating committee.

Election and Installation of Officers.

Saturday, November 9

8:30 A. M.—Breakfast

National advisory committee closed session. Ernest T. Trigg, Presiding.

"The Functions of Local Associations and Their Relation to the National Association"—Ernest T. Trigg.

"A Regional Vice President's View of the Field"—Roy B. Anderson.

"Scientific Section Activities"—G. G. Sward.

What local associations can do about (a) co-operative advertising, Reuel W. Elton; (b) clean up and paint up, Shipley D. Burton; (c) legislative activities, M. Q. Macdonald; (d) paint power and how to sell it, Lonore Kent; (e) public relations, R. W. Emerson; (f) technical education program, C. H. Reed; (g) safety programs, H. L. Miner; (h) trade sales promotion, Laurence Kiefer; (i) industrial finishes programs, E. E. Hoffman.

Southwestern zone meeting, H. M. Kuhn.

The Government Housing Program, Wm. K. Divers, Asst. Administrator, National Housing Administration.

Detroit Home Builders Paint Exhibit, W. M. Russell, President, Detroit.

Round Table Discussion.

Paint Federation

—Continued from page 7

"Heat Resistant Finishes," Houston Club.

"A Method of Evaluating Hiding Power," Toronto Club.

"Fire Retardant Paints for Wood," New York Club.

"A Study of Primers for Ferrous Metals in an Atmospheric Exposure-Part II," New England Club.

Annual Report of the President, Paul O. Blackmore.

Addreess, Ernest T. Trigg, President, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

"Physical Study of Primers in Two Coat Paint Systems Applied to Southern Yellow Pine," Southern Club.

"Viscosity Changes in Storage of Paints Containing Basic Pigments," Los Angeles Club.

Afternoon Session

Report of M & M committee.

"Investigation of Aqueous Acrysol Geon and Saran Dispersions," Chicago Club.

"Activities of the Scientific Section," George C. Sward.

"A Study of Fire-Resistant House Paints Made with Chlorinated Paraffins," CDIC Club.

"The Evaluation of Synthetic Rubbers in Organic Protective Coatings-Part II," Philadelphia Club.

"Anti-Skinning Agents," Montreal Club.

"Weathering Machine Correlation in the Cleveland Club Area—Part II," Cleveland Club.

"Comparison of Recently Developed Plasticizers for Nitrocellulose—Part II," Chicago Club.

"Annual meeting of the Federation Paint and Varnish Production Club.

Tuesday, November 5

Registration opens.

Paint Show opens.

Convention opens.

"Measurement of the Fineness of Grind," Baltimore Club.

"A Study of Pigment Dispersion-Part I-The Measurement of Fineness of Grind," New York Club.

"A Critical Examination of the ASTM Standard Method of Test for Oil Absorption of Pigments," New England Club.

"Survey of Methods Used in Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs for the Testing of Paint & Varnish," Dallas Club.

"Technical Research & Achievement of the French Paint Industry in World War II."

"Investigation of Methods for Measuring Drying Time," New York Club.

Methods of Test-Part I-Plant Control, Philadelphia Club.

"The Corrosion of Iron & Steel and Its Prevention," Dr. J. C. Hudson.

The Oil & Color Chemists Ass'n Presented by Dr. J. J. Mattiello, Honorary Member.

Afternoon Session

"Floor Paint Vehicles," Golden Gate Club.

Guest Speaker, Walter J. Murphy, Editor—"Industrial and Engineering Chemistry." Subject to be announced.

Open forum on production methods and plant equipment, John C. Mock, vice-president.

"Design of a Modern Varnish Plant," Philadelphia Club.

"Straining and Clarification," Philadelphia Club.

Paint show opens.

Annual Banquet.

Jones Gets G.E. Post In Coast Resin Plant

Appointment of Lawrence L. Jones as superintendent of General Electric's new factory for the manufacture of glyptal alkyd resins at Anaheim, Calif., has been announced by Harry K. Collins, manager of the resin and insulation division. Mr. Jones has been located at Schenectady where he has served as a foreman in the varnish section of the resin and insulation division since 1935.

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Lead-Free Zinc Oxides
● USE THEM TO EXTEND SCARCE HIDING PIGMENTS
Don't forget zinc oxide is a hiding pigment.
Send for the Zinc Oxide Pigment Selection Chart
● USE THEM AS A REPLACEMENT FOR LEADED ZINC OXIDES
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Horse Head XX Lead-Free Zinc Oxides have good color, brightness, consistency and uniformity.
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Powder Metallurgy Research Data Available

The field of powder metallurgy may be broadened through the wartime discovery that nonflowing, finely divided metal powders can be made to flow by waterproofing the individual particles, according to a United States Army research report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.

The report was written by Alexander Squire, metallurgist at the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal Laboratory. Five other reports on powder metallurgy, by the same author, also are on sale by OTS.

Condensation of moisture on metal particles causes them to flow slowly or erratically, and in some cases not at all. For the experiments on this problem, a thin, waterproof film was deposited on the individual particles of a nonflowing iron powder by treating them with a vapor of methyl chlorsilanes, a waterproofing substance developed during the war.

The iron powder was one of the most finely divided metal powders available, and typical of the powders generally considered unsuitable for powder metallurgy because of their poor flow rate, according to Mr. Squire. However, after treatment with methyl chlorsilanes, the zero flow rate rose to 80 percent of that of a standard silicon carbide powder. A diagram of the flowmeter used to measure the flow rate is included in the report.

No impairment of mechanical properties was found in bars pressed from the waterproofed powder at 150,000 pounds per square inch and sintered at 1100 degrees centigrade. The methyl chlorsilanes film was too thin to be detected by chemical analysis and did not appear to prevent diffusion and bonding during sintering.

Johns-Manville Adds To Engineering Staff

Three former engineers for the Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, have rejoined the company after service in the Armed Forces.

Bruce T. Humphreville and Perry A. Martinson have resumed their duties as engineers in the Chicago office, and Charles W. Weitzel has rejoined the engineering staff at the New York office. Mr. Humphreville and Mr. Weitzel served in the Army's Chemical Warfare Service, and Mr. Martinson served with the Navy.

The company also announced that Fred D. Richards has joined Johns-Manville as an enginering trainee in the New York office. He was recently released from the Navy.

Du Pont Offers Color Conditioning Booklet

The finishes division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has published a thirty-two page booklet illustrated in color, entitled "Du Pont Color Conditioning for Industry." It is available on request to the division.

The booklet illustrates and describes years of research and practical experience with color to increase production, improve seeing conditions and create a better working environment.

Dipentene Specification Changes Proposed

The National Bureau of Standards has issued a proposed Federal specification for dipentene, a thinner for organic coatings. Suggestions and criticisms regarding the proposed specification should be mailed to E. F. Hickson, chairman, Technical Committee on Paints and Varnishes, Federal Specifications Board.

Durez Plastics Renames Oil Soluble Resin Div.

Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., has announced that its oil soluble resin division will be termed protective coating resins division and its technical sales division will be the industrial resins division in the future. The changes were made to more clearly define the functions of the two departments.

The company also announced the appointment of J. F. Ortner and M. J. Dubenitz as sales engineers of the industrial resins division. Mr. Ortner will make his headquarters in the firm's New York offices, and will cover the metropolitan area, Northern New Jersey, and New England. Southern New Jersey, Southern Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland will be serviced by Mr. Dubenitz whose headquarters will be at the main offices in North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Pigment Index Being Revised by NPVLA

Scientific Circular 704, Pigment Index of 1945, is being revised by the Scientific Section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, and all contributors to it are requested to send changes in their listings to Washington headquarters by November 1. Pigment manufacturers not represented in Circular 704 may obtain forms by writing to the Scientific Section, attention G. G. Sward, assistant director, or they may send in the data in any form they desire before November 1.

Schering Corporation, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Bloomfield, N. J., appointed Dr. Harry Seneca, Dr. W. Alan Wright and Dr. M. William Amster to the medical staff of the company.

Tried FERRO'S new "A" VISCOSITY NAPHTHENATES yet?

Ferro's new *Cobalt*, *Manganese* and *Lead* Naphthenates—in standard solutions of 6%, 6% and 24% respectively—are proving a revelation in paint and varnish plants all over the country. Send for full details and samples.

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Potash Salts Deliveries Increase

A total of 908,967 tons of potash salts were delivered for domestic and foreign use during the fiscal years June 1945 through May 1946, according to the American Potash Institute. Deliveries for agricultural purposes in the Continental United States totaled 741,855 tons K_2O, 7 percent more than last year.

The 60 percent muriate was by far the principal grade, comprising 82 percent of the agricultural potash delivered. The sulphates, including sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash magnesia, made up 8 percent of deliveries, the 50 percent muriate 7 percent and manure salts 3 percent. The tonnage of the latter was only a little more than half that of the preceding year, indicating the continued trend to the more concentrated grades.

Deliveries of potash for chemical use amounted to 74,436 tons K_2O, a drop of 15 percent from 1944-45. The 60 percent muriate made up 97 percent of chemical deliveries with the remainder in the sulphate form.

Small Business House Group to Print Findings

OPD Washington Bureau

Representative Estes Kefauver, chairman of the monopoly subcommittee of the House Small Business Committee, has announced that the hearings of this subcommittee, originally scheduled to begin October 15, had been cancelled.

Mr. Kefauver pointed out that it was necessary to take this action because of the inability of the members to devote sufficient time during the balance of this year to do justice to the subject. This action was taken with the approval of other members of the subcommittee.

The monopoly subcommittee was formed on June 7, 1946, to investigate the effectiveness of the government's program to combat the growth of economic concentration. Representative Kefauver said that since the formation of the subcommittee, a great deal of preliminary work had been done by the subcommittee and the staff in regard to the operation of the government's antitrust program and of its small business program. To make the results of this work available to the public, the subcommittee plans to bring together this material in published form, and will make a preliminary report to the Congress by the end of this year.

Evans Forms Research And Development Corp.

Dr. Ralph L. Evans, directing head of Ralph L. Evans Associates, chemical consultants, New York, has formed a new company, Evans Research and Development Corporation.

Consulting activities relating to applied research and commercial development, formerly conducted by Evans Associates, will be handled by the new company. Chemists and technicians of Evans Associates who have been engaged on commercial and industrial projects will form the basic technical staff of the new organization.

Officers of the new corporation include President Dr. Ralph E. Evans, Vice-President Dr. Everett G. McDonough, and Secretary and Treasurer James Lawrie. Dr. Eric J. Hewitt will be administrator of the laboratories and director of research, Carleton Sawyer and Edwin C. Kenton will supervise technical liaison, and S. P. Coneybear will be development manager.

Oil Chemists to Meet In Chicago October 30

The American Oil Chemists Society will meet in the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 30 to November 1. Chief emphasis of the forty papers, to be delivered at the meeting, will be placed on the improvements of fats for wider industrial uses; studies of nutritional effects of fats and oils; studies of rancidity and methods of preventing it. S. O. Sorenson of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, is president of the society.

Mining Engineers Name Salsich Saunders Medalist

The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers has voted its award, the William Lawrence Saunders Gold Medal for 1947, to LeRoy Salsieh, president of the Oliver Iron Mining Company. The award was in recognition of his conspicuous success in developing men and methods for the mining and transportation of iron ore; for his significant contribution, as operating head of the world's largest iron mining enterprise, to the nation's production of steel so vital to victory in World War II.

ACS Names Oser Food Chem. Chairman

Dr. Bernard L. Oser has been elected chairman of the division of agricultural and food chemistry of the American Chemical Society for 1946-47. Mr. Oser, vice-president and director of Food Research Laboratories, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., succeeds Prof. N. B. Guerrant of Pennsylvania State College.

Dr. Oser, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Fordham University, was named director of Food Research Laboratories in 1934 and vice-president in 1939. He had been assistant director of the organization since 1926.

Greece Blocked Accounts Released by U.S.

OPD Washington Bureau

The Treasury Department announced October 15 that Greece has been added to the list of countries whose blocked accounts may be released under the certification procedure of General License No. 95. The Greek government has designated the Bank of Greece as its certifying agent.

Paint for Ship's Bottom Developed by Battelle

A new paint which protects a ship's bottom from barnacle infestation and eliminates the necessity of frequent dry docking to remove barnacles and other marine-growth has been developed by research chemists of Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

Developed after three and one-half years of research, the paint owes its effectiveness to metallic copper which, in combination with other ingredients, renders the painted ship hull poisonous to marine life attack. It has proved effective in preventing barnacle infestation in fouling water for as long as two years. This is about four times the service life of ship-hull paints meeting ordinary specifications. It may be used over either metal or wood, giving equally effective protection in both cases.

Trade Briefs

Frank Fehr & Co., Holland House, Bury street, London, Eng., has begun distribution of its review of the oilseed, oil and oil cake markets for 1945.

Plastics Industry Society has published an accounting manual for the use of firms in the plastics industry. Copies of the manual are being distributed to members of the society and additional copies may be obtained at $2.50 a copy for members and $5 for non-members upon application to the society headquarters, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York.

A spray-type machine for continuous pickling and washing of any metal part requiring surface preparation for the application of enamel or other coatings or for the removal of scale has been announced by H. C. Klein, manager, rubberlined and rubber covered equipment, Industrial Products Sales Division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.

H. T. Perlzweig, managing director of the South African Paint & Chemical (PTY) Ltd. and the Chemical Corporation TVL Alembic (PTY) Ltd., of Johannesburg, S. Africa, is in New York to buy alkalies and heavy industrial chemicals for paint and rubber industries. Mr. Perlzweig will remain in New York until November, and may be reached at the Peerson Company, 101 Thirty-seventh street, New York.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Removal of price controls on edible oils and products, including corn, cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils, oilmeals, soybeans, flaxseed, shortening and oleomargarine by OPA, effective October 17 featured the oils and fats market last week. OPA stated that lifting of controls was largely due to the decontrol of livestock and feed products, lard and edible tallow.

While flaxseed was decontrolled, price ceilings on linseed and linseed replacements oils were retained. This action came as a surprise to the trade and dimmed the prospects for a complete decontrol of paints.

As a result of the lifting of ceilings, there was considerable confusion in the market, with price trend sharply upwards, though trading was limited as sellers preferred to await further developments. Flaxseed skyrocketed with trading reported up to $5.50 per bushel. Sales were reported in crude soybean oil at 20c. per pound, mills. and up to 27c. for late deliveries. Crude cottonseed oil was in active demand but producers turned down higher prices for oil and cottonseed meal. Peanut oil also was advanced with offerings limited to a few tankcars of crude. Corn oil producers were out of the market.

Trading in refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil was resumed on the New York Produce Exchange, October 17, with daily fluctuations limited to 200 points. Though bidding was spirited and the price limit quickly reached no sales were recorded.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading was resumed in bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil on the New York Produce Exchange, October 17, following the removal of price controls on this oil. Fluctuations were limited to 200 points daily. Price was based at 17¾c. per pound on Thursday and daily price limits were quickly bid for all deliveries up to next October without a sales offer. Officials of the Exchange called the attention of members that trading was under regulations of War Food Orders 29 and 42.

Reports from the South stated that crude oil market was in confusion with liberal sales reported at 20c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Improvement was not expected in the situation until producers ascertained raw materials' costs.

Cottonseed oil consumption totaled 166,052 barrels during September compared with 218,905 barrels in August and 206,600 barrels, September, 1945. Visible supply of seed and oil was estimated 796,500 barrels, September 30, against 918,000 barrels, a year ago.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars last Friday on the N. Y. Produce Exchange were:—

	Cents per pound— High.	Low.	Close.
November	20¾	17¾	20¾ bid
December	20¾	17¾	20¾ bid
January	20¾	17¾	20¾ bid
March	20¾	17¾	20¾ bid
May	20¾	17¾	20¾ bid
July	20¾	17¾	20¾ bid
September	20	17¾	20 bid
October	19	17¾	19 bid

Total sales, none.
Cash oil, 18¾c. bid.
Crude oil sales, 20c. in tankcars, f.o.b. mill.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, crude and ref., 27 points per lb.
Copra, 70 points per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, 6½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, No. 3, chalky, 3c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, ref., 2c. per lb.
Ouricury wax, ref., 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
214.0	210.0	205.8	193.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Atlanta, Oct. 17.—Cottonseed meal bid at $35 per ton with no sellers. Peanut meal offered at $100 per ton, and $90 bid. Mills turned down bids at 16½c. for crude cottonseed oil. Peanut crude oil offered at 25c. per pound, with no takers. Situation confused. No improvement expected in business until processors determine costs of raw materials.

Memphis, Oct. 17.—Situation very unsettled. Mills reluctant sellers until definite seed price established. Crude cottonseed oil was bid 18½c. per pound, tankcars. Some cottonseed meal was offered at $100 per ton.

Linseed Oil

Removal of price controls on flaxseed and linseed meal and not for linseed and linseed replacements oils, upset the market last week. Flaxseed prices soared in the West and sales were reported up $6.25 per bushel with indications that further increases were in prospect.

Trading in linseed oil was at a standstill last week, with consuming demand extremely active.

Minneapolis, Oct. 17.—Crushers continued to wait final decision on linseed oil ceilings, expecting some definite news shortly. In the interim they were shipping on a provisional billing basis. Production levels continued to hold fairly high at around 80 percent of capacity.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1946-47	1945-46
This week	6,120,000	8,260,000
Since Sept. 1	43,340,000	48,100,000

Los Angeles, Oct. 16.—Linseed oil market this week was firm and unchanged. Supplies remain scarce. No new business was being accepted. Oil was quoted at at 17.8c. per pound in tankcars.

Flaxseed—Removal of price controls resulted in sharp advances.

Minneapolis, Oct. 18.—Frantic buyers bid prices of flaxseed up to $8 per bushel, an advance of $2 above the former ceiling before the market leveled off. Trading was fairly active at advancing quotations.

Bushels—	Receipts— 1946-47	1945-46	Shipments— 1946-47	1945-46
This week	484,000	1,708,500	69,700	129,000
Since Sept. 1	4,847,100	11,776,500	1,659,700	1,003,600

Buenos Aires, Oct. 18.—No flaxseed shipments were made last week. Visible supply of flaxseed was not reported.

London, Oct. 18.—Linseed oil, spot, quoted at 135s. per 112 pounds.

Hull, Oct. 18.—Flaxseed, Bombay, £46½ nominal, October; Calcutta, £37 nominal, October; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Active demand readily absorbed the production. Producers restricted delivery to small quantities against former orders and

Cottonseed Crush Smaller: September

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products from August 1 through September 30, 1946, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons— 1946-47	1945-46
Receipts	[1]557,225	574,685
Crushed	315,967	369,741
On hand Sept. 30	359,226	423,292

Crude Oil

	Pounds— 1946-47	1945-46
Produced	95,828,000	113,673,000
Shipped	61,693,000	96,369,000
On hand Sept. 30	[2]63,245,000	49,288,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds— 1946-47	1945-46
Produced	[3]47,945,000	106,585,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand Sept. 30	[4]187,322,000	206,991,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons— 1946-47	1945-46
Produced	136,601	164,129
Shipped	116,709	166,805
On hand Sept. 30	52,276	49,582

Linters

	Bales— 1946-47	1945-46
Produced	[5]97,981	109,545
Shipped	42,629	75,195
On hand Sept. 30	[6]90,860	52,926

Hulls

	Tons— 1946-47	1945-46
Produced	1,567	1,923
Shipped	845	1,206
On hand Sept. 30	1,225	1,042

[1] Includes 99? tons destroyed during 1945-46. Does not include 117,968 and 219,340 tons on hand August 1, 1946 and 1945, respectively, nor 22,782 and 8,177 tons reshipped during the seasons 1946-47 and 1945-46.
[2] Includes 44,508,000 pounds at oil mills, 10,721,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 8,016,000 pounds in transit.
[3] Produced from 53,260,000 pounds of crude oil.
[4] Includes 154,192,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments and 3,130,000 pounds held elsewhere and in transit.
[5] Includes 25,562 bales first cut, 62,318 bales second cut, and 10,101 bales mill run.
[6] Includes 35,172 bales first cut, 47,074 bales second cut, and 8,614 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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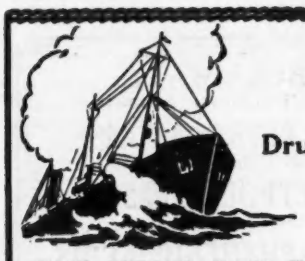

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were not accepting new business owing to scarcity of supplies.

Coconut—Trading in crude and refined oil was reported moderate at ceilings last week. Offerings were light and inquiry was active. Refined, bleached undeodorized was quoted at 10.175c. per pound, and refined bleached deodorized at 10.55c. per pound, tankcars, c.i.f. New York. Market was strong at ceilings. Copra exports from the Philippines were reported at 66,755 tons during September, of which 51,107 tons were shipped to the United States and 15,648 tons to other foreign countries. In August 35,000 tons were exported in the United States and 13,000 tons to other countries. Shipments totaled 309,721 tons during January-September this year against 5,979 tons for the year 1945.

Corn—Removal of price control on corn oil became effective October 17. Producers were out of the market and offerings were unavailable.

Oiticica—This market continued in a firm position with supplies scarce on the spot. Deliveries of recent arrivals have been held up by the maritime strike. Sellers were not offering for shipment from Brazil. Imports totaled 2,710 drums at New York last week for delivery on previous contracts.

Olive—This market was dull and featureless, with sellers refusing to trade at ceilings and preferring to await the decontrol of prices. Imports were heavy last week totaling 1,648 drums, 64 cylinders and 6,420 cases from Italy and Syria, against recent soybean oil exchange quota.

Peanut—Removal of price controls resulted in considerable confusion in the trade with most crushers not quoting. Reports from Georgia stated that crude was offered at 25c. per pound, f.o.b. with no takers.

Soybean—Prices were sharply advanced following the removal of price controls, October 17. Demand was active and some business was reported in crude oil at 20c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with offers heard up 27c. depending upon the market price on the date of shipment. Trading in soybeans also was reported at $2.75 per bushel, f.o.b. basing point.

Tung—Trading was quiet because of scarcity of supplies for prompt and nearby delivery. Arrivals of oil from China during the past month have been held up in the harbor by the maritime strike. This oil was sold before arrival and was not available for resale. Interest in futures continued inactive, and with offerings from China freer, prices were reported off about ¾c. per pound for forward delivery.

Fats and Greases

Grease—While price controls were removed from livestock ceilings on grease and other by products were not lifted. Increased slaughtering will gradually improve the grease and tallow supply situation, but it was stated that the lack of price incentive will result in the merchandising fat for edible instead of commercial purposes. Scarcity of stocks continued to curtail operations of users last week. Demand continued to exceed the supply.

Lard—Lifting of price controls on livestock October 15, advanced hogs to record high levels and cash lard prices was boosted daily in the Chicago market. Packers were not offering, with demand active. Stocks of lard and rendered fat in the United States, October 1, totaled 30,749,000 pounds, compared with 37,969,000 pounds (revised), 58,998,000 pounds, October 1, 1945 and the 5-year average of 104,541,000 pounds. Lard stocks in Chicago were reported at 2,398,517 pounds, October 15, against 2,801,472 pounds, October 1 and 5,847,186 pounds, October 15, last year.

Department of Agriculture has formally revoked the setaside order of lard and pork under WFO 75.

Tallow—While production will gradually improve as a result of the lifting of livestock controls, October 15, little relief was expected to be forthcoming in the supply situation for several weeks. In the meantime, soapers and other large users were operating on part time basis. Trading was at a standstill last week.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—While consuming demand for crude and refined oils continued keen, trading was reported at standstill. Producers refused business bids at ceilings for crude and refiners have no oil to offer. Fish meal and scrap were removed from price control by OPA, October 17, and producers of oil are awaiting higher oil ceilings or the removal of controls.

Baltimore, Oct. 15. — That no change should have been made in the quotations on menhaden oil, while the price of fish scrap was advanced $7 per ton is causing much surprise among the distributors of this commodity. At any rate, the crude oil ceiling remains at 8.9 cents per pound. Fishing was poor last week because of unfavorable weather conditions. At the ceiling, on oil, producers, of course, are not booking any orders. The season in the North will not last very much longer, while the activities of the boats that put in some work off the coast of North Carolina have been reduced.

Sardine—Reports from the Pacific coast stated the fish catch poor last week and production of crude oil so far this season has been negligible. Higher ceiling at 10.4c. per pound has not improved trading, owing to scarcity of oil. Demand for refined grades continued urgent—at the advanced ceilings.

Los Angeles, Oct. 16.—Full moon period limited fishing the past week. Landings to date this season have been very poor. The catch for the season to October 13 was 33,619 tons, compared with 192,969 tons for the same period last year. Crude oil ceiling 10.4c. per pound, bulk.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Production continued at low levels, because of the difficulty of obtaining raw materials. Removal of livestock controls last week will gradually increase the output of raw materials. Demand was urgent, with makers not offering and making deliveries on previous orders only to regular customers.

Stearic Acid—Removal of livestock controls will eventually increase the output of basis materials, but supplies were still scarce, which have sharply curtailed production of stearic acid. Limited quantities were delivered to regular buyers on previous orders.

Cake and Meal

Price controls on the following oilmeals were removed by OPA, April 17: Babassu; copra; corn oil cake and meal; cottonseed hulls and hull bran; cottonseed products as defined in supplement 1 to Food Products Regulation 3; fish meal and scrap; linseed products as defined in supplement 5 to FPR 3; ouricuri; palm kernel; peanut products as defined in supplement 7 to FPR 3; sesame; soy bean products as defined in supplement 3 to FPR 3.

Cottonseed Meal—Removal of price controls by OPA, October 17 created a great deal of confusion and prices were sharply advanced, though business was reported limited. Bids were reported at $85 per ton and $100 asked f.o.b. mills in the Southeast with scattered offerings.

Linseed Meal—Active trading reported in the West at sharply advanced prices.

Minneapolis, Oct. 17.—Meal prices were boosted to $100 per ton, bulk, and reacted to $95. A good volume of business was reported at the higher levels.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1946-47	1945-46
This week	5,880,000	12,360,000
Since Sept. 1	49,300,000	74,820,000

Peanut Meal—Higher prices followed the removal of price controls week. Meal was offered at $100 per ton, in the Southeast with bids of $90 unaccepted. Offerings were limited.

Soybean Meal—Controls were removed on the use of protein meals and soybeans by live stock feed manufacturers, feeders, food manufacturers and processors by the Department of Agriculture, October 17.

Waxes

Beeswax—Demand was reported fair and mostly for actual needs. Quotations were fairly steady and unchanged. Offerings for shipment from primary centers were well held at former levels.

Candelilla—Inquiry for spot and forward delivery continued slow. Business was quiet.

Carnauba—Trading was reported as fair, with the spot market fairly steady at former quotations. Consuming inquiry for shipment from Brazil showed some improvement late in the week, and a fair volume of business was reported for nearby shipment. Offerings for shipment have increased

of late at moderate declines from recent high levels.

Montan—Small lot trading was noted last week. Prices were unchanged.

Quricury—Inquiry continued slow and business was confined to limited quantities. Offerings were liberal.

Vegetable Oils Price

—Continued from page 5

of livestock controls. OPA explained that otherwise sharp livestock price increases, which have followed the lifting of livestock controls, would have caused protein feeds to be fed inefficiently and wastefully because of the favorable feeding ratio that would have existed. Removal of controls on these by-product feeds and mixed feeds will permit the proper price relationship and proper feeding to be maintained.

The complete list of by-product feeds and mixed feeds covered by this action follows:—

Apple pectin pulp; babassu oil meal; copra oil meal; corn bran; corn germ cake and meal; corn gluten feed and meal; corn oil cake and meal; corn screenings; cottonseed hulls and hull bran; cottonseed products as defined in supplement 1 to Food Products Regulation 3.

Dried beet bulp; brewers dried products as defined in Maximum Price Regulation No. 526; distillers dried products as defined in Supplement 9 to Food Products Regulation 3.

Fish meal and scrap; feed screenings; hominy feed; linseed products as defined in Supplement 5 to Food Products Regulation 3; mixed feeds for animals and poultry as defined in Maximum Price Regulation No. 585; oat mill by-products as defined in Supplement 10 to Food Products Regulation 3; curicuri oil meal; palmkernel oil meal; peanut products as defined in Supplement 7 to Food Products Regulation 3; rice milling byproducts as defined in second revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 150; sesame oil meal; soybean products as defined in Supplement 3 to Food Products Regulation 3; wheat millfeeds; barley products for feeding purposes.

Controls are being lifted on soybeans because with the removal of soybean products from price control they are no longer needed. Also because of the lifting of controls on byproduct feeds, which include linseed products except linseed oil, flaxseed, the only domestic grain previously remaining under control, is also being taken off price control, OPA said.

Reichhold Seattle Plant In Operation January 1

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit, will be producing resins at a new Seattle plant by January 1, 1947, according to Henry Reichhold, board chairman, provided reconversion of the $1,000,000 charcoal plant built by the Chemical Warfare Service in 1942 and acquired by Reichhold in September of this year from War Assets Corporation proceeds on schedule.

Acquisition of this plant gives RCI a complete chemical plant, laboratories, offices and a 16-acre site on the Duwamish River, Seattle, with access to ocean shipping and with rail connections.

First units of the plant will be completed as soon as possible to produce phenolic, urea and melamine resins for the Pacific Northwest's plywood mills. Immediate production is likewise planned for "wet strength" and coating resins for the paper industry and impregnating resins used in the manufacture of plastic-faced plywood. Resins used in the formulation of surface coating materials will also be produced. The first year's resin produetion at Seattle is expected to be in excess of 25,000,000 pounds, with a minimum capacity of around 2,000,000 million pounds per month.

Locating this latest plant in Seattle is in line with RCI's decentralization policy and gives Reichhold six plants located strategically throughout the country, making it possible to maintain service to Reichhold customers, should one or even more plants be forced to cease operations temporarily.

T. S. Hodgins, for five years Seattle district manager, will head the new plant.

Liggett One-Cent Sale Policy Hit by FTC

OPD Washington Bureau

Misrepresentation of prices in connection with "Factory-to-You Sales" and "One-Cent Sales" is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission against United-Rexall Drug Company and Liggett Drug Company, Boston, and Owl Drug Company, San Francisco. Liggett and Owl are wholly-owned subsidiaries of United-Rexall, according to the complaint.

During these special sales, the complaint says, the respondents misrepresent the extent of price reduction by listing as "regular prices" amounts that are "substantially higher" than the usual selling prices, with the result that the public is misled.

The complaint sets forth that United-Rexall, formerly United Drug Company, is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of drugs, medicines and other commodities usually sold in the modern drug store, operating factories at Boston and St. Louis, with branches at San Francisco, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Portland and Pittsburgh. Other products sold and distributed by it are made for it by wholly-owned subsidiary manufacturing companies.

Retail distribution is through retail stores owned and operated by Liggett and Owl and through independently owned drug stores which are granted a so-called franchise to operate as "Rexall Stores," the complaint says.

At various times during each year, the complaint continues, United-Rexall causes its subsidiary retailers and the Rexall Stores to hold "Factory-to-You Sales" and "One-Cent Sales" and furnishes to the retail stores advertising material such as banners, circulars, newspaper mats and other promotional matter. The Liggett and Owl stores, as well as many of the Rexall Stores, purchase and use this material, the complaint states, adding that where the retailers prepare their own advertising, it is "of the same tenor" and embodies the features of that furnished by United-Rexall.

Lambert Succeeds Cardon In Farm Research Post

OPD Washington Bureau

P. V. Cardon has transferred from his post of administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration of the Department of Agriculture to become special assistant to the chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering. The transfer, which was voluntary, is effective November 1, when Mr. Cardon will be succeeded by W. V. Lambert, Assistant Agricultural Research Administrator.

Fair Trades Forum To Be Held Nov. 26

The American Fair Trade Council will hold its annual Fair Trade Forum at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 26. Chief purpose of the meeting is to give both present and prospective "fair traders" an opportunity to exchange views on the adaptability of fair trade to specific merchandising programs and products.

WAA Revises Policy On Seller Certificates

OPD Washington Bureau

War Assets Administration has confirmed its policy that wholesalers who buy surplus consumer goods and distributors who buy production materials and equipment at discounts must sign certifications requiring that they use their "best efforts" to sell to small independent buyers.

In a second amendment to Revised Special Order 24 covering pricing and distribution policy for consumer goods, WAA requires that wholesalers sign also a certification.

Chicago Perfumers Plan Christmas Party

Chicago Perfumery Soap and Extract Association directors are completing plans for the annual Christmas party, which will be restricted to members and their guests.

Trade Briefs

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., was owned by 87,622 holders of common and preferred stocks as of September 30, according to company reports.

Robert C. Lantz has been named personnel manager of the Willow Island Works of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, now under construction.

J. Y. Lassiter, extension horticultural specialist in North Carolina for the past several years, has recently accepted a position with Weil's Fertilizer Works, Goldsboro, N. C.

J. Harper Claycomb has been elected treasurer of Cochrane Corporation, manufacturer of steam power plant and water conditioning equipment, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert C. Lantz has been named as personnel manager of the Willow Island Works of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, now under construction.

Celanese Corporation of America has received a national citation from the Military Order of the Purple Heart for its work in the rehabilitation and retraining of handicapped veteran employees.

Mahlon G. Milliken, vice-president of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, has been appointed chairman of the advisory board of the Rutgers Research Council, at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

Benjamin S. Flug, formerly chief chemist and plating supervisor of the Grand Rapids Brass Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., has joined the Bart-Messing Corporation, New York. Mr. Flug will handle sales and the technical service of the company.

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THIS IS PART 2

FOR ENTIRE LIST SEE PAGE 18
O.P.&D., OCT. 28

EVAPORATORS

6—Swenson, Struthers-Wells, and Buffalo—Single effect and triple effect.
1—Copper Vac. Pan, 10' dia., calandria type.
6—Copper and Aluminum Jacketed and Coiled Vacuum Pans, varying sizes from 3' to 10' diameter.

EXTRACTORS

12—Centrifugal Extractors — Tolhurst American, Troy, etc., from 20" diameter to 40", with Baskets of iron, copper, rubber covered, etc. —state requirements.

FILLERS (DRY POWDERS)

15—Stokes & Smith, F. J. Stokes, Triangle, Edtbauer, National, J. H. Day, Howes, Sprout-Waldron—for exact quotation submit package and material.

FILLERS (LIQUIDS, OILS, JUICES)

FMC Vacuum Fillers, Syphon Fillers, Horix-Haller Rotary Fillers, Pneumatic-Scale Samco Vacuum Fillers, M & S, Ayers, Hausen, Sprague-Sells, others.

FILTERS

4—Oliver Drum type Filters—1'x1', 1'x3', 3'x2', and 6'x5'4".
1—Swenson Rotary Continuous Filter, Steel, lead lined, 8'x8'.
1—Eimco Vacuum Filter, 4'x2', complete with accessories.
2—Sparkler Filters, Model 14.

FILTER PRESSES

1—Shriver 7" sq. Pl. & Frame, 8 Chamber, aluminum, 2 eye corner feed, closed delivery.
3—Wood Pl. & Frame Presses, 12", 18", and 24".
4—Cast iron 30" recessed Presses.
1—Shriver 24" Pl. & Fr., 3 eyed closed delivery C.I. Press.
1—Sperry 42" closed delivery Pl. & Fr., 36 chamber press.

KETTLES

6—Steel Jacketed and Agitated Kettles, 34"x34" and 5'x5'.
Immediate shipment stainless and copper steam Jacketed Kettles, all sizes.

LABELERS

6—World and Ermold Semi-Aut. Labelers for spot labeling.
4—Burt and Knapp all around labelers for Cans, Glass and etc.
2—Straight line fully aut. labelers. Pneumatic and Weeks-MacDonald.
1—Duplex New Jersey Labelrite.

MILLS

Hammer Mills, Grinders, Granulators, always in stock.
30—Fitzpatrick Stainless Model D Comminuting Machines.
5—Mikro Pulverizers, No. 1 to 3.
8—Raymond Mills—No. "00." No. "0000," No. 45, No. 1—others.
2—Jay Bee No. 12 Mills.
2—Fuller Mills No. 33, 60 HP.
6—Stedman, Greundler, Williams Hammer Mills.
12—Ointment, Drug, Paste and color Mills, Day, Hance, Ross, Waterville, etc.

COLLOID MILLS

Always a large stock on hand, Premier, Eppenbach, Chemi-Colloid, U. S., Bartlett-Snow, Manton-Gaulin, others.

ROLLER MILLS

J. H. Day 9"x33", 12"x30"; Lehman 16"x40"—Four and five Roll Mills.

MIXERS (Paste, Paint, Semi-Liquids)

3—Ross and Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
10—Paste Mixers. 28"x28", P.D.
15 Lead Mixers, 40 to 60 gal.
Individually and batteries of two or threes.
12—Overdriven Paint Mixing Tanks, 500 gal. and 600 gal.

MIXERS (Dough and Cake)

Horizontal Mixers, 1 BBL to 5 BBL of standard makes.
Vertical three-speed Hobart type.
Cake Mixers, various sizes.

MIXERS (Jacketed)

2—Heavy duty 9 gal. Mixers, Double arm, double gear.

MIXERS (Jacketed)

2—Paterson Horizontal Double Ribbon Jktd Mixers, 30"x40"x84".

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A SINGLE ITEM OR A COMPLETE PLANT.**

SPECIAL ITEMS FROM STOCK

ALUMINUM

VACUUM STILLS, KETTLES, TANKS

1—Closed Jack. agitated Kettles with coils; 1—1,200 gal., 1—900 gal.
1—1,200 gal. closed jack. Kettle or Vacuum Still.
8—Closed jack. agitated Kettles or Vacuum Stills.
1—850 gal. closed jack. agit Kettle.
28—250 GAL. NEW CLOSED HORIZONTAL STORAGE TANKS, OVAL SHAPED, APPROX. 40" AND 28" BY 61" LONG, 18" ROUND MANHOLE IN TOP. ⅛" PLATE.

26—150 gallon STAINLESS STEEL TANKS.

CRYSTALLIZERS VACUUM PAN DRYERS

3—Buflovak 6' dia. Jacketed Vacuum Pan Dryers or Crystallizers —also two of atmospheric type, same size, also jacketed and agitated—300 gallons capacity—cast iron—Jackets cast integral with shells.
5—Swenson-Walker Continuous Steel Jacketed Crystallizers Mixers or Dryers, each made up of four 24"x36"x10' long sections with heavy spiral ribbon agitators. Each unit with worm gear speed reducer.

2—20"x48" water cooled 3-ROLLER MILL.

3—Stokes "R" Single Punch TABLET MACHINES, and
1—Stokes "O" Single Punch TABLET MACHINE.

Only a partial listing. Space does not permit listing all items. Send us your inquiries.

GEAR REDUCERS and MIXERS

41—Phila. type HVT, Class 1, size 1100, GEAR REDUCERS, ratio 58 to 1, horsepower 16.7 at 1750 RPM.
29—Phila. MOTO-REDUCERS, with 2 HP 2 speed, totally enclosed, fan cooled and explosion-proof motors. Vertical; Output speed 57 and 29 RPM at HP 2/.67.

VACUUM PANS (All Copper)

1—18"x48" exp., with Agitator.
1—40 gal. Burkhard, Coils and Jacket.
1—150 gal. 36"x24", Jacketed, agitated, with Condenser, catch-all, Vacuum Pump.
1—125 gal. 30"x30", Jacketed with condenser.
1—250 gal. 40"x37", Jacketed with condenser.

DRYERS

1—Devine VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 14 shelves, 40x43; also 10-SHELF DRYER, Complete.
2—A. N. 4' dia. x 9' long atmospheric double drum dryers complete.
1—R. & C. 28" dia. x 60" face Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS complete.
1—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS: 5'x30', 6'x35'.
6—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 1—Devine, 5'x30'; 2—Devine, 4'x25'; 1—Devine, 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells, 30"x12'.
1—6'x35' Louisville Direct Heat single shell Rotary Dryer.
2—8'x50' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers.
1—4'x20' Ruggles-Coles Indirect Heat Rotary Dryer.
2—4'x20' ROTARY KILNS, Ruggles-Coles, geared-head, motor drive.

1—Colton No. 14 FULLY AUTOMATIC TUBE FILLER, Closer and Clipping Machine. Can be adapted for Clipless Closure.
1—Stokes No. 2 gear type TUBE FILLER.
1—Colton No. 2 worm type TUBE FILLER.
1—Stokes TUBE CLOSER & CLIPPER.
1—Colton No. 3 TUBE CLOSER and CLIP FASTENER.
2—Stokes Hand Tube Fillers.
4—Hand Closers and Crimpers.

6—NEW, UNUSED BAKER PERKINS 150 gal. capacity, 100 gal. working capacity MIXERS, equipped with double sigma blades, steam jacketed, SIZE 15, STYLE VI, TYPE BS, equipped with Hydraulic tilting device, roller bearings throughout.

1—16"x40" Lehman 3-ROLLER MILL. water cooled. motor driven, upright type.

1—250 gal. Copper jack. agit closed Kettles or Vac. Stills.
1—World straight line auto LABELER, M.D.
2—Weeks McDonald straight line fully automatic LABELERS motor driven.
10—Copper & Aluminum KETTLES to 500 gal. cap.
4—World and Ermold semi-automatic LABELING Machines. MD
1—F. J. STOKES NO. 15 auger POWDER FILLER.
1—Dopp 500 gallon cast iron Jacketed KETTLE.
1—F. J. Stokes auger Powder FILLER.
1—J. H. Day auger FILLER.
2—Colton No. 3 TOGGLE Globule PRESSES, for making capsules.
11—250 gal. closed GLASS LINED TANKS.
1—Pneumatic Scale six head Capping Machine.
Approximately 500 feet of STEEL BALL BEARING ROLLER CONVEYOR, from 17 to 32" widths.

MISCELLANEOUS

8—Raymond PULVERIZERS — 4-Roll High Side; Nos. 1, 0, 00, 0000, two Bowl Mills.
7—Hardinge CONICAL MILLS: 8'x30", 6'x22", silex lined; 10'x48", 8'x36", 6'x22" and 3'x8", iron lined.
6—ATTRITION MILLS, Bauer and Robinson, 22", 24", 30", 36"—motor driven.
8—Vibrating SCREENS: two 3'x6' Sturtevant 2-deck all-enclosed; three 3'x5', 4'x5' 1-deck Tyler Hummers.

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1—Lab. Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, with condenser.
3—Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 1½'x 3½', 30"x8', 4'x10'.
1—6'x27'6" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24"x26", 48"x40", 5'x8'.
8—Rotary Dryers, 6'x18', 4½'x35', 6'x35', 5½'x40', 7½'x65', 10'x90'.
1—7½'x130' Rotary Kiln.

1—Abbe 10 Jar Mill, motor driven.
1—Schutz O'Neill 16" Ball Bearing Style "D" Limited Mill.
1—Hardinge Ball Mill, 5'x8".
1—Williams No. 1 Hammer Mill.
1—Day 18" Ointment Mill.
2—Mikro Pulverizers, 18H, 5 H.P.
3—Abbe Blutergess Sifters.

TABLET MACHINES

15—Stokes "R," 2¼".
1—Stokes Rotary DD82, 1 3/16".
10—Stokes Rotary D4, 31/32".
3—Colton Rotary, ¾".
1—Mulford Single Punch, 1¼".
10—Stokes "F," ¾".
5—Colton Single Punch, ⅝".
All the above practically new, ready for prompt shipment.

1—No. 150 Kelly Pressure Filter.
2—Valles Filters, Lab. & No. 49.
2—American 4' Disc and 6' 2 Disc Rotary Continuous Filters.
6—Oliver 8'x6' Rotary Hopper Dewaterers, New.
3—Oliver Filters, 3'x2', 5'4"x6'.
6—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32", 36".
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 18" to 42".

4—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
2—De Laval No. 600, 700 Clarifiers.
1—48" Suspended Type Centrifugal, direct motor driven, solid basket, 1200 RPM motor.
5—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48" Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals.

10—Brand New Stainless Steel Tanks, 100, 200, 300, 500 gal.
6—Pfaudler Jktd. Agtd. Kettles, 100, 125, 200 gal.
2—60 and 125 gal. Alum. Jktd. Kettles.
10—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 25 to 150 gal., some agitated.
8—Steel Jktd. Kettles, 375 to 1,200 gal., some agitated.
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave, agitated, 3" wall.
1—Zaremba Copper Evaporator, 500 sq. ft. vert. tubes.
5—Copper and Steel Vacuum Pans, 2', 4', 6', 7'.
5—Evaporators, single & quadruple effect, 500 to 10,000 sq. ft.

JUST PURCHASED!

1—Patterson 6'x8' Pebble Mill.
1—Patterson 5'x4' Pebble Mill.
1—Patterson 6'x5' Ball Mill.
1—American 16"x40" 3 Roll Mill.
2—Lehmann 5 Roll Roller Mills, 20"x48".
8—Tyler Ro-Tap Sieve Shakers.
9—Gyro Sifters, 20"x48".
6—¼ to ½ HP Portable Electric Mixers explosion-proof motors, 400 RPM.
6—Readco and Baker Perkins 100 gal Jacketed, Heavy Duty, Double-Arm Mixers.
10—1000 and 2000-lb. Powder Mixers, NEW.
11—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 60, 80, 100, 150, 300 gal. New.

1—W. & P. 20 gal. stainless steel, double-arm Mixer.
1—Day 600 lb. Powder Mixer.
1—Day No. 10 Imperial Double Arm Jacketed Mixer.
5—Day, W. & P. Double Arm Mixers, ½ to 75 gal.
1—Readco 4 gal. Stainless Steel, Double-Arm Mixer.

3—New auger type powder fillers.
2—Burt Automatic Can Labelers.
1—Filler Machine 4 Spout Filler.
1—Karl Kiefer Visco Piston Type Filler, motor driven.
5—World, National Labelers.
10—12" Belt Conveyors, 20 to 50' centers, built to specifications.
7—Bucket Elevators, from 12' to 50' high, steel housing.

1—Anderson No. 3 Moisture Expeller.
1—Schaeffer Poidometer, 20"x4'.

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1—Stokes & Smith single unit gross weight scale with auger and funnel.

1—CECO Adjustable Carton Glue Sealing Machine. In excellent condition.

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11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Purifiers, latest type, 2 H.P., Motor Driven.

2—Batteries (6 & 9) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.

1—Chrystie 80'x46' Rot. Dryer.
3—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 5'x 10' and 5'x6'.
1—Raymond 3 Roller High Side Mill, complete, 65 H.P. motor.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Hardinge 3'x8" Conical Ball Mill.
1—Gayco 3' Centrif Air Separator.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill
1—W. & P. 9 gal Double Arm Mixer, 2 H.P. motor.
1—Abbe 24"x30" Pebble Mill.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge, 2 H.P.
4—Stainless Steel Jack. Kettles, 40 60 and 350 gals., 2 with agitators.
1—Hammer Mill, 7½ H.P.
Jeffrey 15"x8" Swing Hammer Mill.
1—Jeffrey No. 4 Single Deck Conveyor Screen.
25—New stainless Steel Tanks, 100 to 1,000 gals.
1—Howes "Mogul" Heavy Duty Packer.
2—6 spt. gravity Bottle Fillers.
New Water Stills, Gas and Elec
New 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
300+ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" wide.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber, 18" to 42" sq.
4—Centrifugals, 20", 26" & 40".
5—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Press.
10—Closed Steel Vac. Kettles & Stills, up to 1,000 gals.
12—Vert. Jack. Agit. Kettles & Autoclaves to 1,500 gals.
3—200 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac Filter Tank.
6—30, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed jacketed Copper Kettles.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed Kettle.
15—50 gal. Steel mixing Tanks.
1—Blystone 2,000 lb. horiz. Spiral & Paddles Steel Mixer.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 20 to 250 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Spiral Mixer.
2—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vac Pumps.
1—National Acme Model C20 stainless Steel Centrifuge.
2—De Laval Multiple Clarifiers 300 & 301.
2—Rotary Screens, 18"x72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders up to 22"
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18" to 7½"x36".
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 72 gals
2—Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neal 20" Pulverizer
2—Double Roll Crushers
1—Williams No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mill.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, up to 10 H.P.

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Penna Salt Shifts Two Sales Chiefs

Louis M. Kuilema, formerly district sales manager at the Cincinnati office of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has been placed in charge of the Wisconsin territory as district sales manager. He recently moved to permanent headquarters at 20 N. Wacker drive, Chicago, from his temporary office in Minneapolis, according to George B. Beitzel, vice-president in charge of sales.

Charles W. Dermitt has been moved to Cincinniati as Mr. Kuilema's successor after four productive years as assistant to William P. Snilsire, Pittsburgh district sales manager.

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Stokes Steel Jacketed Kettle, 5'x6'.

1—Struthers Wells Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 23¼" dia., 32" deep (inside dimensions), 100 lb. PSI steam or vacuum.
1—Edge Moor Iron Works Jacketed Autoclave, with horse shoe agitator, 42" dia., 4' deep.
1—Alloy Fabricating Co. Jacketed Kettle, 5'x7', with Agitator, 30 HP Motor & Speed Reducer.
1—Impregnating Tank, with bascule cover & rack tray, 5'x8'.
1—Lab. Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 2 Shelves.
1—Buffalo Lab. Vacuum Shelf Dryer, Type A.
1—Shriver Iron Filter Press, 30"x 30", Plates & Frames.
2—W & P Jacketed Mixers, 1,200 gals.

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UNION Rotary
Established 1919

Special Offerings for Immediate Delivery!

W. & P., Day Cincinnatus and Imperial Type Mixers; Hottman Paragon, Read, Single and Double Arm from 2 gallons to 300 gallons.
Elgin 24 spout Rotary Vacuum Filling Machine.
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1—KARL KIEFER 12-spout Rotary Vacuum Filler.
1—Combination COLTON No. 5 Tube Filler & No. 2 Closer & Crimper.
1—Pneumatic Seale 6-head Automatic Screw Capper.
1—COLTON 4½-T Single Punch Tablet Machine.
1—STOKES "D" Rotary Tablet Machine.
1—KUX Rotary Tablet Machine, 1" dia.
1—SPERRY Cast Iron Filter Press, 24"x24", 44 plates, open delivery.
1—DEVINE No. 9 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 13 shelves, 40"x43", with Vacuum Pump & Condenser.
1—BUFFALO Foundry Bronze Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
1—W & P Jacketed Mixer, ½ gal. capacity.
1—PFAUDLER 75 gal. Glass-lined Vacuum Pan with Pump & Condenser.
1—PFAUDLER 150 gal. Glass-lined Vacuum Pan.
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1—Koven 50 gal. steel autoclave.
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2—M. & S. Fillers, 4 and 6 stage.
1—John Ayres tablet counter.
2—50 gal. vacuum still, glass lined and copper.
5—Stokes F. T. & B. Tablet presses.
1—Stokes & Smith powder filler.

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Established Cincinnati firm would be interested in representing producers of raw materials used in the paint, ink, rubber, soap and various other industries in southern Ohio territory. OPD 170.

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World label machine in good condition with explosion-proof motor and grease-gun fittings, reasonably priced. Cristy Chemical Corp., 21 Putnam Lane, Worcester 4, Massachusetts.

For Sale—No. 2 Sturtevant batch blender, 25 cu. ft., 1,000 lbs. capacity, 7½ h.p. explosion-proof motor; 1 Ross type N-2 heater, gas fired, capacity 1,000,000 b.t.u. per hour. Controls, motors, blowers and switches. OPD 175.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Fifty gallon, glass lined, vacuum kettle with pump and condensor. Ziegler Pharmacal Company, 500 Franklin street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Wide variety of liquid mixtures recovered at nominal cost for drum and tank car lots. We handle simple and difficultly-separable mixtures. We are also interested in purchase of all types of crude mixtures. Inquiries solicited. All replies treated in strictest confidence. OPD 155.

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FOR SALE

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Printing ink chemist, B.S. in chemistry. Columbia, 3½ years printing ink laboratory experience as assistant to chief chemist on news and lithographic inks, dry colors, varnishes, drying oils, carbon blacks. New York City position desired. OPD 174.

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Trade Briefs

United States Rubber Company's textile laboratories has developed an elastic fabric without rubber.

Fogle Oil & Gas Company, petroleum products, Kinzua, Pa., will open offices in New York. H. H. Underwood is president of the corporation.

Indiana Standard Oil Company has placed in operation a fluid catalytic cracking unit at Whiting, Ind. The unit has a daily capacity of 1,050,000 gallons.

William Naden, formerly general superintendent of the Baltimore refinery of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has been named a director of the corporation.

Robert V. French Chemical Company has incorporated in Los Angeles, with a capital of 5,000 shares of no par value capital stock. Directors are: Robert V. French; Dorothy B. and Gerald Desmond, all of Long Beach, Calif. The new corporation is represented by Gerald Desmond, 2311 East First Street, Long Beach, Calif.

Hinderliter Tool Company, oil field drilling equipment manufacturing division of H. K. Porter Company, Tulsa, Okla., has appointed George A. Hays as vice-president and general manager following the retirement of Frank J. Hinderliter, founder of the company. Mr. Hays, former vice-president of Oil Well Supply Company, subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation, has been associated with Hinderliter and its affiliates since 1922.

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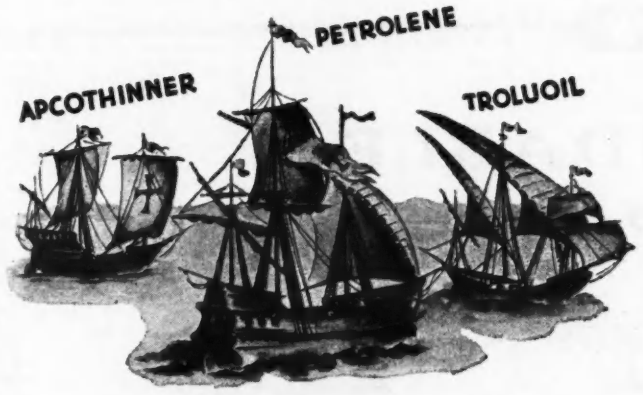
Petroleum Asphalt Output Reported

Petroleum asphalt production in 1945 amounted to 7,126,600 tons this compared with 6,996,100 tons in 1944, according to the Bureau of Mines. Road oil sales totaled 2,567,000 barrels in 1945 as against 2,031,000 barrels in 1944, according to the Bureau of Mines.

UNIFORMITY



ANDERSON-PRICHARD
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